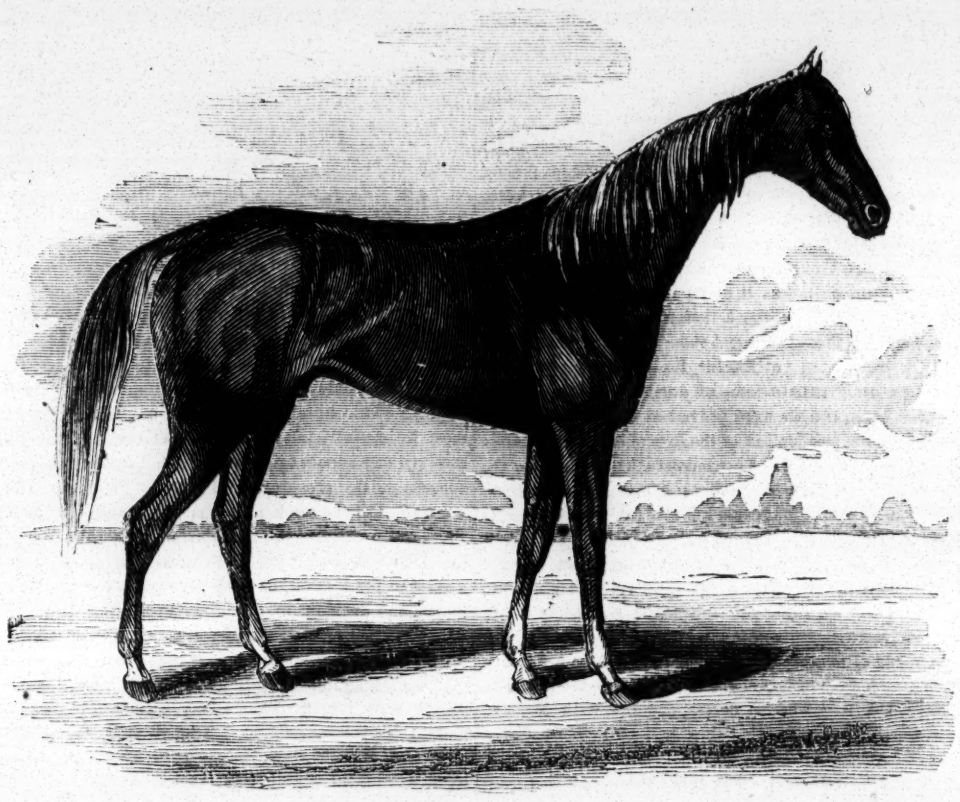
NEW YORK CLIPPER

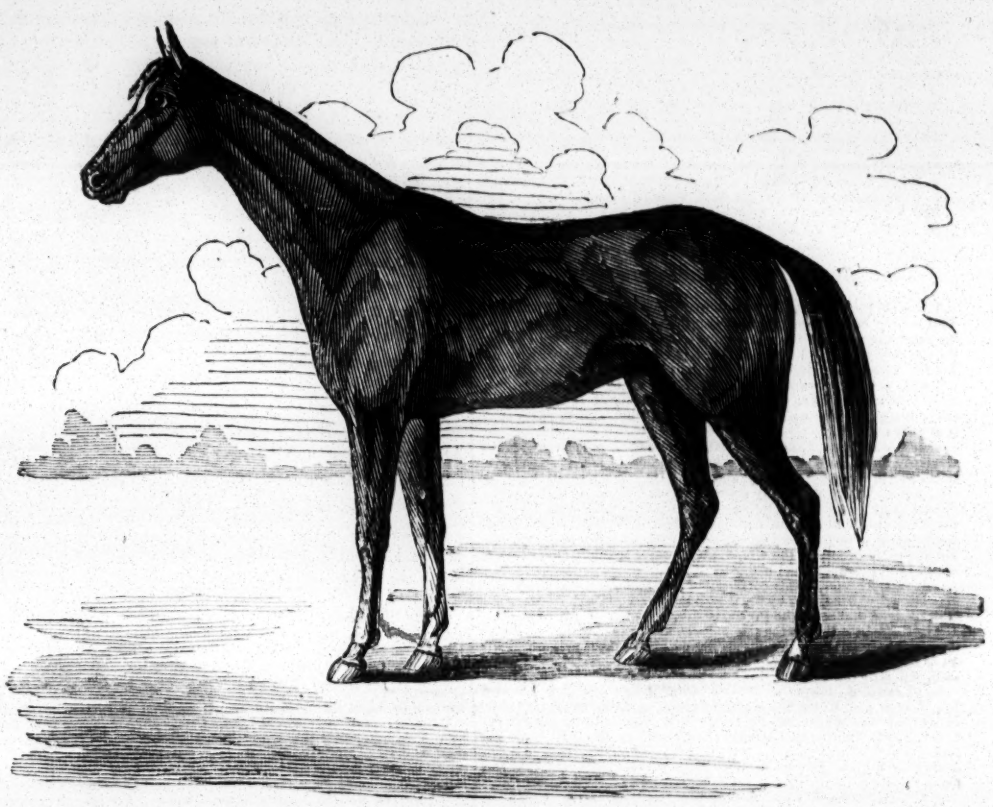
Vol. V.—No. 18 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857. Four Cents.

AMERICAN RACE HORSES IN EUROPE.



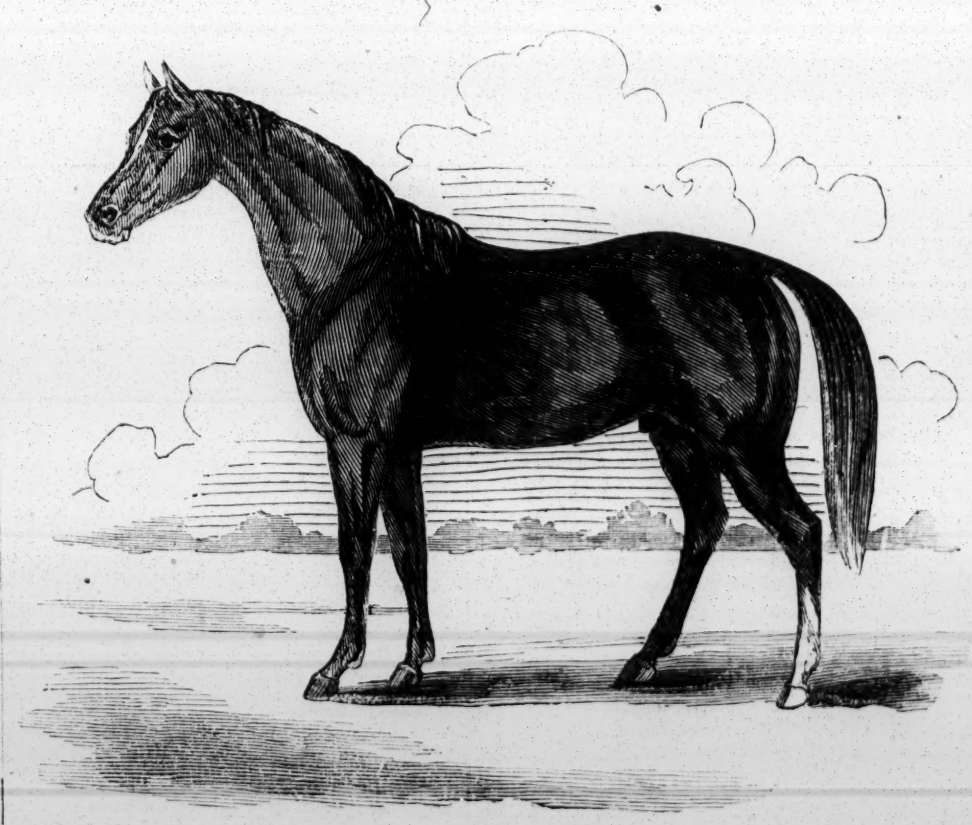
PRYOR.

PRYOR, chesnut horse, 15 hands high, by imp. Glencoe, out of Gipsy by Eclipse—5 years old.



PRIORESS.

PRIORESS, bay mare, 16 hands high, by imp. Sovereign, out of Reel—4 years old.



LECOMTE.

LECOMTE, chesnut horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, by Boston, out of Reel—7 years old.

MY DOG.

ALONE! I have written the word many times, but never did its meaning sink so deep into my heart before. I am alone!

For nine long months I have had a friend. A friend who always loved me, and who met me gladly—a friend who watched every change of my countenance with an earnest eye, and gave me his heartfelt sympathy, when I was merry and sad. The best and truest and dearest friend I have ever known! Alas! for human nature—that friend was only my dog! "Only" my dog! Should I speak of him so? Was he not far more tender and more true than all who have professed to love me? "Only" my dog! My poor "Fred," is it thus that thy friendship is requitted? Let me erase the offended word.

I have had a friend, and now he is gone! I shall never see him more—never hear that glad bark, nor see that feathery tail give me a graceful welcome home again. I may enter my room whenever I like, but all is silent there—I may sit down in the easy chair, and look into the glowing coals, but the glossy head does not rub itself against my hand, in expectation of the usual caress—I may take up my pen and go about the day's work, but the soft, brown eyes that used to watch me so lovingly, and brighten like diamonds when the pen was laid aside, are closed in death—and oh, I have not the heart to work, since I have lost him!

No need now to lock the desk, and put the manuscript carefully by. No need to pile the books up out of reach—let them lie where they are thrown; for "Fred" will never touch them again. I have hung his collar upon the wall, and the little whip with which I used to threaten him, beside it. The rug he laid on is rolled up and put away, a torn and tattered book, and a brush, with the marks of strong teeth upon it, are there also, his last playthings. And, perhaps, as dear to me as the worn shoe may be to the mother who weeps because her little darling is gone.

Strange, that I, who have grown distrustful and suspicious of my kind, should be thrown back once more upon their sympathy and kindness! Strange that the only heart that beat for me alone should now be cold and silent! Strange that I should still sit here in the old familiar places, full of life and health, while he whose fleet foot bounded by my side lies deep beneath the ground.

I cannot realize it! I remember him, not as in the last moment, when all suffering ceased, and the breath passed so quietly that not a muscle of the mouth was moved, and the soft and loving eyes still gazed earnestly on mine, even in death, but as full of life and spirits, as when he bounded over those hills beside me, almost a year ago, and vied with his companion "Jip" in chasing the yellow butterflies that glittered in the sun. And thinking thus, I sometimes half forget my grief, and laying down my pen, expect to hear the familiar bark for admittance at the door. But all is silent!

How soon the sky is changed! But a moment ago all was bright and sunny, and now the dark clouds are rising fast, the winds begin to blow, and the first drops of rain strike upon my window. The rain will fall upon that little lonely grave in the grove behind the house. For the first time I may not shelter him from the storm. And now, for the first time, I realize that I have lost him—forever!

A sense of utter desolation comes over me. All the losses of my earlier years come to make this last more bitter. All the treachery that has wronged and embittered my life comes up, to show me how true and faithful was this humble friend. My heart aches—my heart bleeds, and I can but weep!

And so the year's sweet companionship is over! The place is vacant that can never be filled again. A common friend might easily be replaced, but one like this is rarely found. I shall walk alone over the sunny hills this summer, and miss the joyous companion that made those strolls so pleasant a little more than a year ago; I shall sit in my quiet room, and tire of its stillness; I shall turn from the familiar beauty on every side, and I shall weep bitter tears above thy grave, dear "Fred." No more! Oh, it is hard to say those words! And harder still to know that, although in another world the Indian hopes to meet his noble steed, there are no "blue hunting grounds of the Great Spirit" towards which I can raise my eyes. It is a bitter word, but it must be said, "Farewell." Farewell to more of truth and affection than I have ever known before; farewell to more of love and kindness and perfect devotion than I can dare hope to meet again!

"Close the lid—the little coffin cover—
So—a year's dream—a year's hope—is over!"

A JUMP THAT WAS A JUMP.

THE biggest jump we have heard of recently was made a day or two since by a man who wanted to stop at a station on a road somewhere up in Connecticut that the express train didn't break up at. The train was going at the rate of 45 miles an hour—just as the station was passed, the individual referred to rushed out of the rear car, carpet-bag in hand, and jumped. He struck the ground some little distance, of course, from the point at which he left the cars. One foot struck the ground first, and so heavily did he come down that the heel of his boot was torn off. His second foot struck twelve feet distant from his first track, and the boot-heel was also ripped from his other boot. The man continued his rapid movements, being thrown into all sorts of positions, for some distance beyond. He finally "brought up" no less than *seventy-four feet* from the spot where he left the rushing train. On picking himself up, he was asked if he had been hurt, when he answered he did not know, and immediately picking up his watch and a number of his buttons, which had been scattered by the shock, and seizing his carpet-bag, he started off, with his dinner tolerably well settled.

BRUTE SAGACITY.

DR. DAVY says: "When in Ceylon many years ago, a friend of mine, who was deputy-quartermaster-general, consulted me about a an elephant belonging to his department, one that had a deep burrowing sore on his back, just above the backbone, which had long resisted the ordinary mode of treatment employed. After due examination, I recommended as necessary the free use of the knife, that issue might be given to the accumulated matter; but not one of the ordinary attendants would undertake the operation. Being assured by my friend that the brute would behave well under it, I undertook it. The elephant was not bound; he was made to kneel down, his keeper at his head; with an amputating knife, using all my force, I made the incision requisite through his tough integuments; he did not flinch, but rather inclined towards me when using the knife, and uttered merely a low and suppressed groan. In short, he behaved very much like a human being, as if conscious, as I believe he was, that the pain inflicted was unavoidable, and that the operation, as I am happy to say it proved, was for his benefit."

SWIMMING MATCHES.—The swimming matches of Magdalen College School, Oxford, have, for the last three years, created considerable interest. The match this year took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 13th, 14th, and 15th inst. On the first day 19 boys swam against each other in heats. The winners were C. A. Galton, Harrison, Schneider, Fookes, H. T. Carter, and Corfe. A race of 100 yards, swimming on the back, between Tuckwell, the holder of the silver challenge cup, and C. A. Galton, was won, after a very close contest, by the former. On the second day the winners of heats in their first year raced. H. T. Carter came in first. A succession of feats of skill followed, such as diving, plunging, floating, &c. The contest of the third day was the final race between Tuckwell and C. A. Galton, distance, 150, which the latter won by about a yard. Tuckwell was declared the winner of the challenge cup, having been second in speed, and first in shooting, diving, floating, treading water, and swimming on the back. The first years' cup was awarded to Corfe. The others who especially distinguished themselves in various trials, were Schneider, Harrison, Williams, Rice, H. T. Carter, Fookes, and H. O. Lloyd. The prizes were adjudged by Samuel Hounslow, the champion swimmer of Oxford. Amongst the other feats, Hounslow dived the long distance of 60 yds.—*Bell's Life, July* 19.

SPORTS! SPORTS!
Exercise! Exercise!! Exercise!!!

NEW YORK CLIPPER,

THE RECOGNIZED SPORTING JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

AND ADVOCATE OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RECREATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

This popular American Sporting Journal, now in the fifth year of its existence, has an immense circulation, extending over the four quarters of the globe. The CLIPPER gives full and authentic reports of every event of a sporting nature, such as—Cricket; Chess; Draughts; Yachting; Ball Play; Pedestrianism; Boxing; Horse Racing; Trotting; Pugilism; Feats of Strength; Rowing; Canine Sports; Rifle Shooting; Pigeon Shooting; Pistol Shooting; Game Fowl; Wrestling; Curling, &c., &c., &c. The CLIPPER also gives two or more

SPORTING ILLUSTRATIONS

in each number.

It also devotes considerable space to

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Embracing information on general topics, but sporting matters in particular. Correspondents answered free of expense.

The CLIPPER is the organ of no particular class, but devotes its energies and influence to the improvement of the physical and mental condition of the people, as well as to making money, honestly, for its proprietors. The success of the CLIPPER, as a sporting paper, is without precedent in this or any other country. It is now hailed as "the recognized sporting authority in America."

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FRANK QUEEN, PROPRIETOR,
No. 30 Ann street, New York.

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D.—"On the morning of the 12th inst., I made a wager with a friend that neither of the French horses won the Goodwood Cup. As it now appears, the name of the winner must have been known to certain parties in this city. In such a case, is it right that I should pay my bet?" From your statement it does not appear that the party who bet with you was aware of the name of the winner at the time; you must fork over. When there is even a possibility of the result of an event being known, it is extremely foolish to bet, and in doing so, it is at your own risk.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Lancaster.—"Please state how many times one thousand miles have been walked in one thousand hours, successively, in this or any other country, and by whom. A bet is pending your decision." There are many claimants to the honor of having performed this feat, but it is impossible for us to decide whether the claims are made in truth or not. Of Captain Barclay's performance, there seems to be not the slightest doubt; but of the others, there is not sufficient proof; on the whole, therefore, it is a difficult matter to decide, and the wager had better be drawn.

AGENT, Rochester.—This correspondent is anxious to ascertain what has become of $100, won by the Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica Cricket Clubs, in a match with the Prescott Club, at Ogdensburgh, at the time the fair was held there—the purse, it seems, was raised by the citizens on purpose to have the match played on the fair grounds. This is a very natural and modest inquiry, and we hope the "citizens," aforesaid, will take the hint.

R. P. AND J. J., Boston.—"Which of the three steamers, Vanderbilt, Persia, and Baltic, has made the quickest run across the Atlantic either way, and which has made the best time to New York, from Liverpool?" The Persia has made the best time in crossing the Atlantic, which she did, soon after being placed on the line, in a run from New York to Liverpool. The Baltic has made the quickest run from Liverpool to New York.

J. D., Charleston, S. C.—"1. Was Tom Paddock ever in the United States? If so, what year? 2. Did Tom Paddock ever publish a card in England or America offering to fight Tom Hyer for $5000, or did Paddock ever offer to fight Hyer?" Paddock was never in this country, to our knowledge. 2. No.

C. H. MARTIN.—"Is there a law existing in England which gives the right to a person convicted of murder, but who declares his innocence, to call upon the next of kin of the murdered individual to fight a single combat, the result of the contest to decide the guilt or innocence of the accused?" There *was* such a law, but it was repealed in 1819.

TWO FRIENDS, Newburgh.—*All Fours.*—"Please decide the following point—two of us are playing a game, and have each scored six points—on dealing the next hand, the non-dealer holds the ace of trumps, and the dealer turned up Jack; who wins?" The dealer, Jack being scored as soon as turned.

CHARLEY GREEN, Onarga, Ill.—This correspondent, who seems to be in the prairie region, is desirous of procuring some good pointers. Perhaps some of our Chicago friends who may have some to dispose of, would inform Charley, through the CLIPPER, where they may be found.

B. K., Charleston, S. C.—Haydon (Irish Champion) beat Jack Cain in 65 minutes, and 43 rounds. Donnelly figured as a fistic hero in the early part of the present century. You will perceive that we have commenced a history of his doings in the prize ring, in this issue.

DOUGHBOY, Philad'a.—*Euchre.*—1. Where you fail to make three tricks, it is a euchre, and your opponent is entitled to score two points. 2. Where all five tricks are secured by the party making the trump, it entitles him to score two points.

READER, Buffalo.—We have no opinion to offer at present respecting the proposed match between Lazarus and Horrigan. Being on the spot, and doubtless seeing or hearing of the parties, you have a better opportunity for judging than we have.

G. W., Washington City, D. C.—Allowing three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, the President's salary amounts to sixty-eight dollars, forty-nine cents, three mills, and eleven seventy-thirds of a mill per day.

AQUA.—"What was the quickest time ever made by a steamboat from New York to Albany, and the name of the boat?" We have no record of anything better than six hours and twenty-one minutes, by the Alida.

L. P., Buffalo.—"Will you decide a bet? To the best of your judgment was Yankee Sullivan the best man that ever appeared in the prize ring in England or any place else, according to the rules of the London ring?" In our opinion he was not.

NOVELTY WORKS.—"Decide a bet by stating whether it is more or less than eight years since Hyer and Sullivan fought." It is more than eight—the battle took place on the 7th of February, 1849.

JAMES O'HARA.—Whatever opinion we may entertain regarding the result of the recent Goodwood Cup Race, you will find expressed in an editorial article in another column.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSTON, Yonkers.—The island on which New York is situated is 15 miles in length by about an average breadth of one mile and a half.

J. FARNHAM, Niagara.—In the first race in which Prioress ever took part, she ran the first mile in 1:46¼, and the second in 1:45. We have elsewhere referred to this subject.

YOUNG PED, Easton.—Twenty miles have been run in two hours, but not in this country. Maxfield, an English pedestrian, is said to have performed the distance in one hour fifty-eight and a half minutes.

R. MCDERMOTT, Philad'a.—Tom Davis, referred to in your letter, beat Hammer Lane, on the 25th of June, 1850—the fight occupying 67 minutes, and 40 rounds.

W. B. C., Chicago.—1. Money received. 2. Such places are not licensed in this city; they are suffered to exist, as Judge Daly said, because they are a necessary evil.

BROCKVILLE, Canada.—We think not, but all the facts concerning Donnelly's visit to England will be found recorded in his life and battles, commenced in this issue.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN.—1. In the match race between Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur, the former proved the winner. 2. See our remarks on the race.

JOHNNY MACKIE.—A letter, bearing the Manchester post mark, awaits your order, at our office.

JOHN DAVIS, Newcastle, Del.—The battle of Brandywine took place September 11, 1777.

YORKER, Chicago.—Your winning the pool settles the outside bet, and you are entitled to both.

C. A. H.—If it was stipulated that there should be such a number of horses backed, which it seems there were not, you have no redress.

ROUGH AND READY, Pittsburgh.—John Morrissey has issued no such challenge—your informant is in error.

CUTTER, Cleveland.—No President of the United States ever served more than two terms.

METAMORA, Charlestown.—P. P., in sporting parlance, means play or pay; that is, whether the race is run or not.

SAM WALPOLE.—Dan Dogherty was beaten in both his battles with Tom Belcher.

G. D. F., Baltimore.—See list of Goodwood Cup winners in another column.

PETER JONES.—Tom Cribb never fought Tom Spring.

CANADIAN.—The battles of Jack Randall will also be re-published.

P. P., Camden, N. J.—He is not here at present.

DUSTY BOB, Lowell.—Twenty feet is a good running jump.

W. O. B.—We have not time to answer by mail.

ELDRIDGE, Brighton, Mass.—"Please decide a wager by answering; A bets that we never had a President of the United States but what was born *in* the United States. B takes the bet and names GEORGE WASHINGTON—saying that there were no United States at the time of his birth. Who has won?" A wins. Although there were no United States at the time of Washington's birth, yet when the colonies united, Virginia, the birth place of Washington, formed one of the confederation, and of course all persons born therein became natives of the United States.

INQUIRER, Springfield, Mass.—The race courses of Great Britain differ materially from those in this country—races there are run on the sod. See elsewhere in regard to the Goodwood time.

G. A. L., South Danvers.—A round is so considered from the time the men appear at the scratch, or answer the call, until either one is down.

THE BOW-LEGGED COLONEL, Philad'a.—Will be put through if he sends on a forfeit.

G. M. H., Philad'a.—You can probably learn all particulars concerning the yacht named by calling on any boat builder in your city.

G. B., Boston.—Jack Grant, in our opinion, made a better fight with Sayers, than did the Tipton Slasher.

STUDENT, Princeton, N. J.—Caunt is the oldest, being born in 1815, whilst Langham was not born until 1820.

T. T. R., St. Louis.—We cannot undertake to interfere with the decision of the referee.

J. S., Boston.—Received, and when the gentleman makes his appearance, it will be used.

MARTIN, Albany.—You must be after poking fun at us in sending those portraits of Donnelly and Corcoran. Eh?

W. C. H., Buffalo.—The only work of the kind we have is the Cricketer's Manual, which we can send you for 50 cents.

BENNEIT, Holyoke, Mass.—Bradley never gave a direct challenge to Hyer.

IAGO.—The Cunningham affair is altogether out of our line—we let the respectable press attend to such delicate matters.

E. B. H., Troy.—Should we hear of a customer, we will write you.

BOOTS, Chicago.—John Morrissey is six feet in height.

ARABIAN HORSES.—All who take an interest in horses will be pleased to hear that a praiseworthy essay to improve the native American breeds—the best trotters in the world—by an infusion of pure Arabian blood, has just been made by an American, Mr. W. M'Donald, of Baltimore. While on an Eastern tour, he purchased at Damascus, a superb gray mare, "Fatme," four years old, fifteen hands high, and a beauty in every respect; and at Constantinople, a five year old mare, "Zuleima," which is described as unrivalled for temper and speed. These two horses have safely arrived at Paris, *en route* to the States. Mr. M'Donald also takes home a rich collection of Eastern and modern antiquities, which will give the inhabitants of Maryland an excellent idea of the manners and customs of the natives of the far East.—*Galignani's (Paris) Messenger.*

It is to be regretted that Mr. M'Donald did not purchase Arabian stallions instead of mares. We cannot expect a great deal of benefit from an importation of a couple of mares, as it is very evident that the produce of a mare is but one foal in a season, whilst from a stallion we might receive an accession of probably an hundred in the same time. We should like to learn more of these Arabians, and hope they are of genuine and superior breed, as many importations of Arabians into this country and Great Britain have been of very doubtful character. Indeed, so much has this been the case in England, especially, that Mr. Layard was inclined to doubt whether more than two or three genuine first-class Arabs ever reached that country. It is to be hoped Mr. M'Donald took proper precautions in his selection.

CHAMPION OARSMEN.—The crack crews of Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., contested for the championship of American waters, on the 12th inst., in the harbor of Halifax, and the match was decided in favor of St. John, who rowed the course in the unparalleled time of 31 minutes. The following letter from an attentive correspondent in St. John, furnishes what particulars had been received when the letter was written:

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13, 1857.

FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir:* The long talked of boat race between St. John and Halifax, has at length taken place, and resulted, as I predicted in your last, in favor of St. John. It was a noble victory, worthy of the men that now hold the honor of being the Champions of North America. The victory is more complete from the fact that the boat pulled by the St. John crew is their second class boat, and the time made is the quickest on record, which showed the determined spirit of the men. This match was made irrespective of Mr. Welsh, who, by the way, is below par with the citizens of St. John, having lost their confidence since his conduct in the previous match became generally known; but the victory that has now been achieved will be more than amends for what has been lost, and all honor to those four noble sons of New Brunswick, who have regained their lost laurels by beating the crack oarsmen of Old Chebucto with a second class boat; as may be imagined, on the news being received here, it caused great excitement; in the evening the hills in the vicinity were lighted with bonfires, and other demonstrations of a like nature took place, in honor of the great victory; and long may those noble oarsmen wear their laurels as the Champions of North America. J. B.

UNITED STATES VS. CANADA.—The great match between the picked players of these two sections of the American Continent, will, (ere the CLIPPER reaches its many readers,) have commenced. More than usual interest is felt by the public and fraternity in reference to the issue thereof, which we sincerely hope will be well contested; at any rate, we are justified in believing that it will be so, as a stronger team has never at any time left the States more able to hold their own than the present one.

The Canadians have also made great efforts to select a first rate eleven, which, we have learned since our last issue, has been altered from the one then published, Jones, Pearless, Rykert, and Starling having been substituted for Head, Pickering, Hardinge, and Sutton. On the part of New York, a slight alteration has taken place, Cuyp taking the place of Barker, on account, (we regret to state,) of sickness in the latter's family.

In view of the great interest manifested by the public, we have taken measures to obtain an early and full report of the proceedings, which will be published next week; in the mean time, gentlemen having bets pending, or anxious to learn the state of affairs, can do so by calling at the CLIPPER Office any morning during the continuance of the match.

THE NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB.—It was supposed that the new jockey club had secured the Fashion Course for their first meeting, but a spirit of opposition seems to be manifested towards the association by those who imagine that the rules of the club will rather interfere with the operations of outside parties who always manage to have a sure thing of it in the betting, and they have been circumvented. We trust, however, the new club will not suffer this to interfere with their intentions to bring about a reform on our turf, for we certainly need it. Let those citizens who take an interest in the honest conduct of our race tracks, keep their eyes open, and beware of all exciting races got up for the occasion.

DEATH OF A FIRE DOG.—The old dog Ruff, well known to Baltimoreans and others as a follower of Deptford Fire Company, of Baltimore, died on the 12th inst.; he is supposed to have been poisoned. Ruff has been attached to the Deptford for nearly twelve years, and a constant runner to all fires. The Deptford ensign is at half-mast, and their doors draped with morning. The company have had a coffin made for his remains, and he is to be buried in the rear of the engine-house with all honors.

AMERICANS FOR THE DERBY AND OAKS.—Mr. Ten Broeck has entered for the Derby of 1859, the chestnut colt Woodburn, and the bay filly Bonrita; and for the Oaks, Bonrita. Both are likewise entered for the St. Leger.

CONTEST FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

"WE have met the enemy, and they are" not our's. By this time the "universal Yankee nation" must have "heard the news from Goodwood," for bad news, it is said, travels swiftly. The particulars of the recent race at Goodwood, in England, between some of the best horses in the world, will be found in detail in another part of this issue of the CLIPPER; that account is taken from *Bell's Life in London*, and we are perfectly satisfied to give entire credence to all that is therein set forth, knowing that the most implicit reliance is placed in the turf reports of that journal by the sporting community of Great Britain. It is needless for us to say that we have been rather badly beaten, both by French and English horses, for the fact stares us boldly in the face, and we keenly feel our defeat. The American people at large seem to have taken a greater interest in the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup than in any event of the kind that has transpired of late years—the excitement on this side of the Atlantic has far exceeded that which attended the aquatic enterprise of Com. Stevens, when he contested with the crack yachts of Great Britain in the sailing match at Cowes, in 1851. The Americans, as a general thing, are nearly always successful in whatever they undertake, and this fact leads them to look upon a defeat in any of their speculations as next to an impossibility; so that when reverses come upon them they are loath to believe in them, or, if believing, it is hard to make it appear that they have been defeated solely on their merits. This seems to be the case as regards our recent defeat on the British turf. Let us look calmly and dispassionately at the facts connected with Mr. Ten Broeck's enterprise, and see how far they bear us out in the views which many seem to entertain regarding the result of the race in which our equine representatives made their *debut* in England.

About one year ago, Mr. Ten Broeck, a gentleman possessed of considerable knowledge of turf matters, conceived the idea of taking to England some of the best race-horses of this country, for the purpose of pitting them against the flower of the British turf. It is said that soon after his arrival there he challenged all England to a friendly trial at four-mile heats, for $25,000 a side; we have not seen this challenge, although it is said to have been given. Be this as it may; if given, it was not accepted, and Mr. Ten Broeck thereupon went into winter quarters; but it was rumored some time after that Pryor and Prioress were entered for the Goodwood Cup, and various other events to come off during the racing season of '57. These rumors were proved to have been founded on fact, as the publication of the lists of entries soon after clearly demonstrated. The importance attached to the Goodwood event in England soon manifested itself in this country when it became known that "we" were in for the much-coveted trophy. Every item of news concerning the movements of the American horses was eagerly snatched up by the press of this country, and wafted to all sections of the American continent. And many items, we fear, were manufactured for the occasion by parties who hoped ultimately to turn them to their own pecuniary account. Some journals endeavored to make their readers believe that they were in correspondence with Mr. Ten Broeck; others, again, that they had their news direct from the American stable, and that what *they* published, only could be relied on. The news thus conveyed from time to time, and the comments that accompanied it, we saw were destined to mislead the American people by creating the impression that there was scarce a doubt as to the success of the American horses. We thought it time, then, that the CLIPPER, with its extensive circulation throughout all parts of the Union, should come to the rescue, and put the American people on their guard against the trap that seemed to be laid for them. We did so—we advised our readers to be extremely cautious how they invested on Pryor or Prioress—we referred to the injurious effects which a sea voyage or change of climate might have upon them—we spoke of various other matters that we considered might have a tendency to operate against our success, &c. We know that this advice has saved our readers many a dollar, and we only regret that our friends in the South did not heed it to a greater extent. This advice was given at a time when others were crying out that the Americans had a sure thing of it, that the race was already over except the shouting, and that John Bull was done for. We say, we fear that many in the South who casually glance at the CLIPPER, undervalued our judgment, and preferred to repose more confidence in the "sensation articles" of those journals that booked the Americans as winners merely because they *are* Americans.

Well, the race has been run, and we have suffered a signal defeat; but the American horses have not been disgraced by their performance. All the English accounts speak in the highest terms of the condition in which Prioress was brought to the post, and express their opinion, that had she been ridden by an English jockey, it was more than probable she would have been successful in carrying off the magnificent trophy for which they were contending. Pryor was not in condition for running, owing to his having gone amiss some short time previously, but his owner, finding that he had made great improvement after arriving at Goodwood the previous week, determined to start him. His racer-like appearance, and evident capability of getting a distance, attracted general admiration from the cognoscenti of the turf, and we are confident we shall be able to give a good account of him in the different stakes for which he is entered. The price obtainable about the two coupled was 14 to 1, liberal odds enough certainly, and those who now declare their opinion that Mr. Ten Broeck, desirous of obtaining a still longer price about them in the other races in which they are engaged, did not run them to win, show their total ignorance of racing matters. They will not, in any other race, have the 14 lbs. allowance in weight, which is one of the peculiar conditions of the Goodwood Cup Stakes, and as they have now shown themselves possessed of superior racing qualities, betting men will hesitate in future to lay such long odds against them, for any race in which they may run.

Although Mr. Ten Broeck declared to win with Pryor, yet this was merely a ruse frequently practised to send his stable companion, Prioress, to a longer price in the betting. The latter mare, there is no doubt, from the fact of Gilpatrick having the mount, was the animal on which the hopes and money of her owner were centered. Gilpatrick, however, from the account of the race in *Bell's Life in London*, does not seem to have maintained the high character for jockeyship which he has achieved in America. He lost a great deal of ground in taking the different turns in the race, and appeared in fact, to be "all abroad" throughout the whole race. That he might be riding strictly "to order" in forcing the running as he did, is very probable; but in our opinion this manner of running lost him the race. It would have been more judicious to have let Pryor force the pace for the first two miles, (as throughout the whole race it appears to have been very slow,) and by patiently waiting, and "biding his time," he could have taken advantage of any mistake made by his opponents, and, having his horse completely fresh, and running within himself, could have "come" when required. It is very evident that our American system of racing is not calculated to develop those peculiar artistic qualities in a jockey, which the English system has done to such a degree of perfection. Gilpatrick appears to have been totally wanting in that nice judgment of pace, that fine perception of what a horse "has left in him," and the exquisite tact by which he can perceive when the critical moment has arrived to call upon his horse and "challenge" his opponent. The riding of Ashmall, on Monarque, was a splendid specimen of jockeyship. He indulged Riseber with the lead from the distance, from which point the race was virtually between those two, and, making his effort within a few yards of the post, won, after a magnificent struggle, by a head.

Well, as we said, we have been beaten? Where lies the fault? With Mr. Ten Broeck, with our jockies and trainers, or with the horses themselves? This is a question the attempt to solve which has terminated in many angry discussions, unnecessary wrangles, and considerable ill-feeling. Some have gone so far as to intimate that Mr. Ten Broeck had other ends in view than the winning of a mere bauble when he entered his horses for the event of the 30th July, and that he would wilfully lose that or any other event provided it opened the way for a speculation of greater pecuniary magnitude. We have heard this frequently asserted in private, and have also seen the same thing in our public prints. With this view of the case, we beg leave to differ—we have watched pretty closely the movements of Mr. T. B. since he embarked in this enterprise, and we have failed to detect the least thing that would lead to such a supposition. He has kept his own counsel, and we much question whether his most intimate friends on this side of the Atlantic have received any encouraging or other information from him concerning the prospects of Pryor or Prioress. And it was not until the week previous to the race that Mr. T. B. seems to have begun to entertain a hope of winning, for up to this time Pryor or Prioress had scarcely been named in the betting, or even alluded to by the London journals in the light of winners. Just before the sailing of the steamer of the 25th, Mr. T. B. appears to have had a trial of Prioress, and was so satisfied with her performance that he immediately made several heavy investments on the result. This, we say, was the first favorable news we had received. It cannot be said then, that *he* tried to mislead us. On the contrary, his conduct should have warned us to be careful in our speculations. The enterprise in which he embarked was an experiment in every sense of the word, and doubtless he looked upon it as such. It had been well for many of us at home had we looked upon it in the same light, and calmly awaited the result, instead of exultingly boasting of the superiority of the American over the English racer, and backing up that opinion so confidently and lavishly as many seem to have done. Under all the circumstances, we firmly believe that Mr. Ten Broeck did all in his power to win the race.

As regards Gilpatrick, the rider of Prioress, who was sent out from America to ride for Mr. Ten Broeck, we must say his conduct requires some explanation. From all accounts, it is apparent that the Americans, *after* the start, were looked upon in a very favorable light, and many of the spectators booked one or the other of them as the winner. On getting off, they were in the rear; soon, however, Prioress seems to have cut loose from her companions, and at the first turn showed in front—she continued to widen the gap between herself and pursuers, although, as the time shows, the pace was not great. Having the lead, with a clear track, it would seem that Gilpatrick might have turned these advantages to a good account; this, however, he failed to do, but, instead, appears to have swerved from the proper course, and cut across towards the outside of the track, thus losing by the operation, and, in place of finding himself in the lead on getting round the corner, he was headed by Gunboat, and others were close up with him. Soon after, those who had been taking things rather easy, made up for sharp work, the result of which we have seen. The London *Field* says the excuse made by Gilpatrick for going so far out of his line was rather *piquant*, and caused — probably by his having heard of the accident at tha ner last year. He said, *he was not going to have ther ling over him*, so he pulled out of their way. W Gilpatrick intentionally committed the error he s have done, or whether he calculated that, by ke wider berth, the run round the corners migh complished more favorably, it is not for us to s for him to explain, and certainly the America will not hold him guiltless until some satisfa planation is made, which he, of all others, can say his conduct for the Goodwood Cup was s nothing more. Had an English jockey ridde under the same circumstances, and with the sa our countrymen would at once have set it d swindle—they would have boldly and unqual serted that "the jockey of England had bee and sold," and that Mr. Ten Broeck and the people at large had been basely robbed by t jockey. And they certainly would have cause We trust, for Gilpatrick's own reputation, if f else, that he will be able to show a clean bal on his return to this country.

As the case stands, it is not worth while to at throw the blame on this one, or that one, in enable us to bear our defeat with becoming dig

don't believe in this way of doing business. We have been beaten—let us manfully "acknowledge the corn," without any "ifs" or "ands," "pick our flints, and try it again." The result of the race will open our eyes to the fact, that, as regards turf matters, a few lessons from our transatlantic cousins will do us no harm, but, on the contrary, assist materially in preparing us to achieve a success on some future occasion on the British turf. We have had one lesson—let us endeavor to profit by it.

JOCKEYS.—In refutation of the unjust and gratuitous aspersions on the honor and integrity of English jockies, cast upon them a short time since by certain parties in New York, we will mention one or two instances of the probity and honesty which characterises the profession. The first refers to no other than Tom Ashmall, the rider of the winner of the Goodwood Cup of '57. In the year 1854, being then under articles in Lord Chesterfield's stable at Bretby, to that nobleman's private trainer, "Old Tom Taylor," he rode St. Andrew for the Nottinghamshire Handicap. In the same race was that nobleman's famous mare "Typee," backed for an immense amount at 2 to 1. Ashmall had also backed her, on his own account, though he was disappointed in not getting the mount, Flatman being entrusted to ride her in the race. The race was well contested, about 12 starting, and from the half-distance the struggle was left to Typee and St. Andrew, and after a splendid set-to was won by Ashmall on the latter, thus winning the race, but losing his own money, and defeating his own master.

Again—some few years since, in a race in which two prominent racers of England and Ireland respectively were engaged, it seems that overtures had been made to one of the jockeys to lose the race; as a sweetener, the jockey was offered £500; he took the money, but made no promises. On the day of the race, and just as the horses were brought to the judges' stand, the jockey referred to arose in his seat, and addressing the judges and spectators, informed them that he had received £500 to lose the race. "Now," says he, "I will bet that £500 that I win the race." And he did win it. It is needless to add that the party that made the overtures never called upon the jockey for a settlement.

Among no class of men can be found more general honesty and incorruptible integrity, exposed as they constantly are to the strongest temptations, as among the English professional jockeys, which does not, of course, include *all* jockeys.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RACE.—As our readers may be anxious to ascertain how the different accounts of the late Goodwood Cup race agree, we give the following from the London Era, in addition to a more lengthened account on one of our outside pages, from Bell's Life:

There were two or three futile attempts to get away, in consequence of the restiveness and anxiety to get off of Viscount, Pryor, Riseber, Mary, and another. When Mr. Hibburd had got them as evenly in a line as he could he dropped his wand, and the lot sailed away. Gemma di Vergy was the first to leave the starting point, attended by Viscount, then Melissa, at whose girths lay Florin, succeeded by Fisherman. Anton, Monarque, Riseber, Gunboat, and Kestrel formed the next division, with a very trifling advantage in favor of Gunboat. Mary, Pryor, and Prioress were the last three sailing away as they passed the Stand, and it was noticed that this running of the American horses was contrary to what had been anticipated of them—the general supposition being that they would both start off at their best rate of speed, and so run, if they could maintain their ground, to the finish. The pace was so exceedingly slow that it appeared a prevalent impression that each animal had waiting orders. When they had traversed rather better than 200 yards Melissa went to the front, but her stay there was only of temporary duration, for Prioress had come right through her horses, and boldly led the van. Gunboat now attended closely upon the leader, who was pulling double going up the hill to the lower turn, and Florin took third place. When they had gone out for the Clump, the American mare was possessed of a lead of a length, and Monarque had taken up the second place, from Gunboat, at her quarters. Gunboat, however, was still well up in the third position; and then followed Fisherman, three-quarters of a length before anything else. Mary, at this time, was last, but a long way from the front. After rounding the Clump, and making the point for the return voyage, *Prioress was still kept going ahead, but if Gilpatrick imagined to cut down his horses by such a wretchedly slow pace as this he was evidently mistaken in judgment*, as the issue will abundantly testify. Gunboat wrested the lead from her as they came by the turn, while Prioress and Monarque fairly pointing straight for home, ran very wide on the outside. Riseber here drew rapidly forward, and instantly shot to the front, and while Gunboat was endeavoring to follow close in his track, he struck into Riseber's heels, and fell in a moment. Gemma di Vergy, who was going wonderfully well within himself at this period, was close in the wake of Gunboat, and likewise fell over him. This second sad *contretemps* was unfortunately succeeded by a third, for Kestrel fell, in turn, over Gemma di Vergy. The three jockeys—Hughes, S. Rogers, and Aldcroft were severely shaken, but, we are very happy to add, returned soon afterwards to the Stand without any further injury. Riseber had now a lead of nearly a length, and Monarque, the French horse, had, in the midst of the confusion created by the accident, run into the second place. Fisherman followed third, and Prioress, *being so wide in her running*, she fully escaped the slightest stoppage whatever by the *melee*. Anton seemed inclined to do a little bit of steeple chasing, for he jumped clearly over one of the animals down in a very quick bound. When he had thus got clear Nat soon got him at his work again, and into his regular stride. Riseber maintained his lead unimpaired until nearing the Stand, where Monarque challenged him, and, after a slashing race home, the latter beat the former by a head. Fisherman never could get fairly up, and, although third, was yet three lengths from the second. Anton was fourth, well up with Fisherman, and Prioress was a moderate fifth. Pryor and Melissa were the next couple. There was nothing else near—all the rest pulling up in a scattered form, and at various points.

OUR NEXT DASH.—Brighton Meeting follows Goodwood, being held the subsequent week, and as Lecomte and Prioress are entered for the Champagne Stakes, for Aug. 6, we shall look out for the result, fully anticipating being able to announce their success when under the control of riders more skilled and experienced in the manner of racing on the British turf. The following is a list of subscribers to the stakes:

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES, a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added; three year olds 7st 6lb, four 8st 7lb, five and upwards 8st 12lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; the winner to give six dozen of Champagne to the fund; one mile; 20 subs.

Pretty Boy, 4 years.	Vengeance, 5 years.
King of the Forest, 3 years.	Schiedam, 3 years.
Bandalore, 4 years.	John Peel, 3 years.
Kestrel, 4 years.	Flacrow, 5 years.
Gleesinger, 3 years.	Fisherman, 4 years.
Tournament, 3 years.	Centurion, 3 years.
Zaidee, 3 years.	Lecomte, (American,) aged.
New Brighton, aged.	Prioress, (American, 4 years.
Araby's Daughter, 3 years.	Gemma di Vergy, 3 years.
Mincepie, 4 years.	Theodora, 4 years.

THE TIME.—There is much surprise at the wretched time made in the recent race at Goodwood, two-and-a-half miles in five minutes and sixteen seconds, being a fraction more than *two minutes and six seconds to the mile*. Considering that Americans look at time as a test of superiority, we must say we are greatly surprised at the performance of Pryor and Prioress. Why, Rataplan, in England, some time since, ran *three* miles in five seconds over this recent Goodwood time; and Brown Dick, at New Orleans, did the same in twelve seconds over. Rataplan's time was, three miles in five minutes and twenty-one seconds, and Berry's, in five minutes and twenty-eight seconds. Something wrong, surely.

WAR HORSE ON PRIZE FIGHTING.—The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, better known in sporting circles as the "War Horse," delivered a discourse on prize fighting, on Sunday, the 9th inst. John seems to have entered into the spirit of his subject with a zeal worthy of the palmy days of the great Tom Cribb, Spring, Belcher, &c. The "War Horse" would get in a good thing occasionally, and then retreat to his corner to examine the effect of the "blow" on his opponent, the audience, which was extremely large "for this occasion only." John's tactics, as a disciple of the ring, are of no mean order, and we have no doubt he could be backed for a heavy amount against many men who have had more experience in the magic circle than himself. A correspondent, who was present on the occasion of the delivery of this "sporting sermon," thus speaks of it:

EDITOR CLIPPER—*Dear Sir:* Being attracted by an advertisement in the daily papers of Saturday last, purporting that the Rev. John Chambers, alias the "War Horse," of our city, would, on the following Sabbath afternoon, give a dissertation on the recent "Prize Fight," I concluded I would be present, promising myself a treat, knowing as I did that the Rev. gent's knowledge of the "Fancy" was not limited. Long before the hour appointed (4 P M.) the church was crowded to overflowing. He was particularly hard upon the police of our city for not taking measures to arrest the parties before the fight came off; pronounced an awful invective against all foreigners, although the Rev. gentleman is himself by birth an Irishman; was so Christian-like and charitable towards his erring brethren as to express strong regrets that both principals were not killed in the ring, and that an earthquake had not swallowed up the six thousand by-standers. The luckless Quaker who owns Franklin Hall, the place where sparring exhibitions are given in this city, got his broad-brim hat and his pepper-and-salt straight coat completely riddled, and, with all his meekness, was pronounced little better than a highwayman. John wound up with a grand rally, after the most approved stump orator style, on the glory of Washington, Fourth of July, Declaration of Independence, American chivalry, &c., in which he seemed to exhaust his whole energies. As he took his seat, he cast his eyes in so wild and restless a manner over the audience, that I could not but think a clapping of the hands and a general hurrah from the congregation would be to him most acceptable. On leaving the church, I had some curious reflections upon the principles of true charity towards erring man, and, by a very simple course of reasoning, concluded *that the Rev. John Chambers either knew very little, or cared less, about the manner in which the Redeemer taught that man should be reclaimed.*

As I reached the pavement, I found by my side an old acquaintance who had also been to hear John. "Do you," said he, "know why Chambers is so bitter upon the parties concerned in the fight?" I answered that I did not, and that I was surprised that he should treat the subject in the manner he did; gave it as an opinion that persons were very seldom drawn from the evil of their ways by being personally abused from the pulpit, &c. "I will tell you, then," said my friend, "the cause of his bitterness. He had a bet of $300 upon Rankin; he lost his money, and hence this display of anger." I smiled, and expressed some doubts upon the truth of this statement, but my friend declared he knew the man that held the stakes. Farther than this I cannot vouch for the correctness of this last statement: but think there must be some reason for his not using more charity to the parties than he did. M. H. I.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1857.

SPARRING.

OLD BILL TOVEE has reached Cleveland, Ohio, where he has met some of those who take an interest in boxing, &c., and they had secured Melodeon Hall, for an exhibition for the old veteran, which was to have taken place on Monday evening last.

JOHNNY AARON'S EXHIBITION.—The sparring exhibition for the benefit of Johnny Aaron came off, as announced, on the 12th inst., and as has almost always been the misfortune of poor Johnny, there were not over a hundred present altogether. Why this is so, we can hardly imagine, for he is a very clever boxer, and always willing to lend a helping hand to others more fortunate than himself, when requested to do so. At one time it has rained, at another it has been excessively hot, and these reasons may be some excuse, but are by no means satisfactory. The reason, most probably, that the exhibition was so poorly attended, was the fact that the majority of our favorite sparrers are travelling the States on their usual tours, whilst others have not yet arrived from their pleasant trip to Canada. True, he did not have 15 or 20 stars put down on the bills, nor try to deceive any one: we give him credit for that. But one and the only one except Young Costello, whose name was down, (I refer to Cheek Hares, so desirable a person at every exhibition) did not make his appearance—why we were not informed.

At about half past eight, Young Golden, master of ceremonies, (Jack Adams not being on hand,) introduced Scotty, of Manchester, and Toyle, of New York, who soon got to work, and played quite light, but showed they were old customers at the business by their neat stopping and hitting, Scotty only using one hand all the time, and kept Toyle pretty busy even at that. Next came Young Golden and Scannop, of Chicago, which was short and sweet, Young G. dancing round S. till he didn't know what to make of him; at one time he came up with his right hand out, and, quick as lightning, when about to strike, changed hands and pegged away as lively as a cricket. He bothered Scannop a great deal by making a rush at him, and when S. struck at him he was on his knees and up again with the return before you could say boo. However, S. kept to his man, and got in some very tidy smacks. They were loudly cheered on leaving the ring. Then came Tom Mackie and Jack Barnes, who were not very well matched, Mackie being much the largest man every way. They were very good till they got to close quarters, when there was some wild hitting, Mackie doing the most execution. As they were both in good humor, it passed off pleasantly. We would like to make a suggestion to Jack Barnes for his own good, and that is to try to get rid of that habit of sighing "Ah! Ah! Ah!" all the time he is sparring; it is a very bad one, but may be cured if he will only try. Try it Jack. Then appeared "two friends," who amused the audience very much by their scrambling rounds, wild hitting, and falling down every few seconds, on account of the slippery condition of the pit. Young Barney and Young Snap then donned the mits, and went to work with a will. There was some very hard thumps exchanged, and at one time we thought we were going to have a regular glove fight. Young B. was awful on upper cuts, but Snap, not relishing them much, always got out of harm's way. He succeeded in drawing the claret from Young B's. nose. The next couple were Scotty, of Manchester, and Scannop, of Chicago; these two were the most even matched of any, and their sparring was beautiful. The best yet. Then came the great event of the evening, viz., the wind up between Young Costello and Johnny. This was really a treat, both being good sparrers, and well known, Costello, being considerable taller than Johnny, had a little more chance, being able to reach over him considerably. But Johnny didn't mind that, and it was hit, stop, and get away for near half an hour. It was hard to say which was the best. After lustily cheering, the audience quietly dispersed, well satisfied with the night's sport.

NED JAMES.

YOUNG GOLDEN, of Manchester, who fought Paddy Gill, for $150 a side, will give a Grand Sparring Exhibition on Thursday evening, August 27th, at Sportman's Hall, 49 Madison street, at 8 o'clock. Some of the best sparrers of New York and Brooklyn have promised to assist, among whom are, Scotty, Johnny Aaron, Johnny Roche, Jack Adams, Joe Coburn, Brummagem George, and others. There will be a grand trial dance on the above night between two celebrated Lancashire clog dancers, Trotter Ned, of Bradford, and Johnny Golden, who are prepared to dance any two men in the United States for any amount. The wind-up will be between Young Golden and Johnny Aaron. This being Golden's first appeal to the public, he would like to see some old faces present, as he has always been ready to assist others when called upon. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, sparring to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at all sporting houses throughout the city.

THE RING.

THE MATCH BETWEEN HORRIGAN AND LAZARUS—These parties met in Buffalo, on the 14th inst., and signed articles to fight on the 15th of October, for $1,000. The following is a copy of the

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT entered into this 14th day of August, 1857, between Dennis Horrigan and Harry Lazarus, to fight for $500 a side, at 112 lbs., neither man to exceed that weight on the day before fighting—to weigh between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.; to fight within sixty miles of Buffalo, on the Canada side, on the 15th day of October, 1857. The sum of One Hundred Dollars a side is now deposited in the hands of Mr. Sully, who shall transfer the same to ——, who shall be final stakeholder. To be a fair, stand-up fight, in a 24 feet roped ring, according to the new Rules of the London Ring; either man failing to be in the ring between the hours of 12 M., and 2 P. M., to forfeit the battle money. In case of magisterial interference, the Referee to name the next time, and place of fighting, if possible, on the same day. The money not to be given up till fairly won or lost by a fight, unless by mutual consent. Horrigan to have the choice of ground of fighting, and Lazarus to have five days notice of the same; to weigh at Izzy Lazarus', 88 Exchange street, the day before fighting; the expense of the ropes and stakes to be equally divided by both parties. The Referee to be chosen on the ground, unless agreed on before. An outer ring to be formed 10 feet clear from the inner ring. The next deposit of $50 a side to be made at Izzy Lazarus', 88 Exchange street, on the 21st of August, 1857; next deposit of $50 a side to be made at Mr. Jackson's Shakespear Saloon, under the Theatre, Main street, on the 28th of August, 1857; next deposit of $50 a side to be made at the house of Mr. George Roe, Market street, September 4, 1857; the next deposit of $50 a side to be made at the house of Mr. Hugh Sione, Exchange street, on September the 11th, 1857; the next deposit of $50 a side to be made at the house of George Humphrey, Canal street, on September 18th, 1857; the next deposit of $50 a side to be made at the house of Mr. J. W. Keen, Union Hotel, Commercial street, on September 25th, 1857; the next deposit of $50 a side to be made at Izzy Lazarus' 88, Exchange street, on October the 2d, 1857; the next and last deposit of $50 a side to be made at the house of Mr. Sully, New England Hotel, Michigan street, October the 9th, 1857. Each deposit to be made between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M., or the party failing, to forfeit the money down. In case of dispute as to correctness of the scales and weights, to go to the nearest and most convenient place to weigh. Signed,

DENNIS HORRIGAN,
HARRY LAZARUS.

Witnessed by T. C. MATTHEWS,
IZZY LAZARUS.

GRIBBIN AND COBURN'S MATCH.—In our last we stated that $50 a side had been deposited for a match between Harry Gribben and Joe Coburn. We have heard that some difficulty is in the way as regards weight, the friends of Coburn stating that Gribbin's friends had agreed that he, Gribbin, should be under Coburn's weight. As Gribbin can probably come to 150 lbs., and as Coburn's weight, according to our judgment, would be about the same, and as both men mean business, we do not believe that a pound or two in weight, as reports have it, will be allowed to interfere with the match. The parties are to meet on the 20th to settle matters.

CHALLENGE.—Scotty, of Brooklyn, will fight any man of 120 lbs., bar no one, give or take 4 lbs., for $100 or $200; the fight to come off in two months from the first deposit. A match can be made at Mike Smith's, corner of State and Furman-streets, Brooklyn, or, by sending a deposit and articles to the CLIPPER.

CHALLENGE.—T. Crews will fight James Quigley of Tuckahoe, for from $25 to $100. To fight anywhere in the neighborhood of New York. An answer through the CLIPPER or any other medium will be quickly attended to.

THOMAS RYAN, of St. Louis, Mo., is now ready to make a match to fight James Fletcher, the bar-boy, of Galena, for any amount he may wish to fight for.

ANOTHER LONDON FEATHER WEIGHT. We understand that Con Quinn, a feather weight, arrived in Philadelphia a short time since, and has taken up his quarters at Ned Lancaster's, corner of Front and South. He was to have given a sparring exhibition on Monday evening last.

A "GO" IN PHILADELPHIA.—A correspondent of the "Quaker City" sends us an account of a prize fight for $25 a side which took place in that vicinity on the 13th, between G. W. Baker, and Toby Fauver. Five rounds were fought, when Toby sent in a stinger which settled Baker's hash, and the money was awarded to Toby.

CHALLENGE.—I will fight any man in America at 130 pounds weight, for $300 or $500 a side, in Canada, in eight or nine weeks from the first deposit. First come first served, bar neither country nor color. Any one wishing to take it up can be accommodated by sending either $75 or $100 to the CLIPPER, and articles to me at Manchester Head Quarters, No. 153 South Front-street, Philadelphia. JONAS FOX, Yorkshire Pet.

BUFFALOES ABOUT.—A prize fight between two Buffalonians is to come off in Canada the first Monday (the 7th) in September next. The names of the parties are Joe Kennedy and George Blakeley. The stakes $300 a side.

AQUATICS.

REGATTA AT NEW BEDFORD.—The regatta of the New York Yacht Club, at New Bedford, on the 13th, seems to have afforded considerable amusement to the denizens of that greasy town. The course was some 44 miles in all. There was some difficulty about the start, as it was announced about an hour before the start that the race would be postponed. This led some of the boats to go back to their old anchorage, and they, of course, were not prepared to go when the signal was given. This gave rise to one or two protests. The third-class boats were so situated that only three of them got the signal; hence their complaint.

The race in the first-class was closely contested between the Haze, Sylvia and Juliette—the former beating the Sylvia by 3min. 46sec., and the latter beating the same boat for the second prize by only 51 seconds, including allowances.

The Minnie won the first prize in the second-class by 2 min. 36sec., after a most exciting and well-sailed race—both boats doing admirably.

The first prize in the third class was won by the Richmond, only three boats starting.

The various classes left the starting point as follows:—First-class, 11h. 39min. 5sec. Second-class, 11h. 27min. Third-class, 11h. 25min. 30sec.

The following is a list of the boats which went the entire distance and the time of their arrival:—

			FIRST CLASS.	Returning.		
Haze	Schooner	M. H. Grinnell		4	40	58
Silvie	"	Stebbins		4	40	16
Favorita	"	A. C. Kingsland		4	56	3
Widgeon	"	Commodore Edgar		5	1	9
Restless	"	Capt Thatcher		4	56	34
Juliette	Sloop	N. B. Palmer		4	54	25
		SECOND CLASS.				
America	Schooner	D. C. Kingsland		5	4	53
Sea Drift	"	I. S Holbrook		5	5	26
Volante	"	G. G. Hammond		5	21	0
Oriental	"	A. C. Bell		5	35	30
Stella	"	L. W. Tappan		5	54	22
Minnie	Sloop	W. H. Thomas		4	18	3
Madgie	"	R. F. Loper		4	19	0
Petrel	"	E. K. Collins, Jr.		4	59	10
Scud	"	Capt. Thomas		4	52	30
		THIRD CLASS.				
Azalia	Schooner	John M. Forbes, Esq.		5	31	3
Bonita	"	George H. Brown		5	27	25
Richmond	Sloop	C. A. Mallory		5	1	58

The prizes are two to each class, of $100 and $50, and were awarded as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS.
Haze..1st prize | Juliette.2d prize | Minnie.1st prize | Madgie.2d prize.
THIRD CLASS.
Richmond.....1st prize. | Bonita.....2d prize.

ADELLE AND DELAWARE.—Philadelphia, August 14, 1857.—MR. FRANK QUEEN—In your last issue of the CLIPPER, you asked for an explanation why Mr. Wm. Dunning did not meet at the foot of Poplar street to make a match with the yacht Adelle, as proposed by him. The reason is, because Mr. Godfrey Crouse was unwilling to let his boat go, and stated that the yacht Adelle was a longer boat, and that she had all advantage over us. Now, Mr. Queen, the backers of the Delaware ask the owners of the Yacht Club Adelle to excuse Mr. Wm. Dunning for his non-attendance, and that he will be better prepared to make a match when our new yacht is finished.

Yours truly,

GODFREY CROUSE, JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TALLMAN, WILLIAM CROUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1857.—MR. FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir:* In reference to the proposed match between the yachts Adelle and Delaware, I beg leave to say that the backers of the Delaware were ready and anxious for a race, but Mr. Godfrey Crouse declined, stating that he had an offer for the yacht Delaware, and his expectation is to sell, and build a larger yacht about the size of the Adelle, and then the backers of the Delaware will be ready at any time when the new yacht is finished. Mr. Albertson, of Kensington, will be the builder of the new yacht, and Mr. Godfrey Crouse, our sailing master, intends modeling her. Yours, WM. DUNNING.

CHALLENGE.—THE YACHT DECOY.—Philad., August 15, 1857—FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir:* This boat having made previous challenges in your valuable paper, and none of them accepted, and as we are unable to get a match on the Delaware river, we now challenge anything of our length, (26 feet,) on the New York River, to sail three races. The first to come off on the Delaware river, the second to come off on the New York river, and the third to be decided by lottery, for $500 aside on each race, and all the money to be staked before the first race, making the whole purse of $3,000. And if any boat on the Delaware, of our length, is desirous of making a match, we will match them from $500 aside upwards, if desired. And now, as we have made previous challenges in your paper, we wish to say that this is our last, and any boat wishing to accept of this challenge, may find money and boat ready at the Decoy Boat House, Federal street wharf, Camden, New Jersey.

Yours, respectfully, DECOY YACHT CLUB.

[We hope some of our fast sailers will not suffer this challenge to pass unnoticed. We believe there are several yachts in this vicinity of the length mentioned, that would prove troublesome to the Decoy, or any other yacht of her class.—ED. CLIP.]

MATCH RACE ON THE DELAWARE.—The yachts Daniel P. Ray, and Theodore Estling are to sail a match on the Delaware, on Monday next, 24th inst.; a deposit of $50 a side is up, and the balance is to be made good on the morning of the race.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FEAT OF ENDURANCE.—Some time since we stated that Mr. C. L. Curtis, a well-known pedestrian, was about to commence the feat of walking 1056 half miles in as many consecutive half hours, in St. Louis. The following will explain the result:

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 7th, 1857.

FRANK QUEEN—*Sir:* In compliance with my promise I send you the affidavits of my four watchmen in my recent match. Mr. Geo. Abbott, who interested himself, caused the same to be drawn up and signed in his presence. I would have sent it on before had I not been so completely done over. My weight when I commenced was 164lbs., and at the conclusion, on Monday, the 3d inst, to satisfy some of my backers, I went to scale, when my weight astonished all, even myself, as my weight generally when healthy, and not in training, is from 176lb. to 196lbs.; my weight on the 3d was only 130lbs. This is my last attempt, for I am confident that my constitution has been so impaired by my last feat, that I cannot hold up. My physician certifies to my pulse being on the average of 110 to 120 to the minute. My success is owing, in a great degree, to the kind and prompt attention I received from my attending physician. The day previous to my match I walked against a horse trotting, and made the half mile in three minutes and nine seconds, which I am inclined to think has never been beaten.

Friend Queen, I send you the affidavit of the men, not to become conspicuous, but that an unpretending man may claim that some things can be done as well as others. Yours, CHAS. L. CURTIS.

P.S.—My intention is to retire from pedestrianism, and spend the remainder of my life, or their's, I should say, with my parents in Rochester, N. Y. I have a silver belt, which I am about to put up, when I retire to Rochester, for the purpose of ascertaining who is the champion in walking—free for all in the United States to enter. This Champion Belt cost $375, including setting, engraving, &c. This will give the Star a chance to retain or lose his laurels. C. L. C.

[AFFIDAVIT.]

State of Illinois, County of Adams } ss.

Frederick Fishback, Henry Harrison, Benjamin Anslow, and George Ryer, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within and for the State and County aforesaid, and being duly sworn upon their oath say that they were watchmen during C. L. Curtis's feat of walking ten hundred and fifty-six (1056) half miles in as many consecutive half hours, and further say upon oath that during each separate watchman's watch the said C. L. Curtis did walk the fore part of each half hour as agreed upon in the contract, for 1056 half miles; and further say upon oath, that on the tenth day of July, 1857, he walked a half mile in three minutes and nine seconds.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

GEORGE WAHL, Justice of the Peace.

MASSACHUSETTS VS. NEW YORK.—A match has been made for a foot race of five miles, between P. Buckley, (the Lynn Buck,) of Massachusetts, and Young Sport, of New York, for $200; Young Sport has deposited in the hands of the stakeholder, $50, a like amount being also received from the Buck. Sport is to pay $25 to the Buck to defray his expenses to run the race in New York. The race will take place on the Union Race Course, L. I., on Thursday, September 3d, according to Mr. Buckley's proposition. Both runners are young men of much ability in the pedestrian line, the Buck having won a number of races in Massachussetts during the past year or two. Sport has appeared but once or twice in public, the last time in Providence, when he won the belt offered by Mr. Hart, in July last. We have no doubt this contest will prove very interesting, and will draw quite a large concourse of spectators.

WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.—We understand that a forfeit of $50 a side has been made for a match wherein Mr. Adams, (Rankin's trainer,) is to walk four miles in 31 minutes. The particulars will probably be announced in our next.

LAMBERT'S PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Up to 2 o'clock on Monday last, Jas. Lambert, who is trying the feat of walking 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, had finished 483 miles.

THOMAS WOOD, who was challenged by Scott, of Boston, to run him five miles, proceeded to the place designated by Scott, but that individual was not to be seen, nor his backers. What does Scott mean?

PRIVATE PIGEON SHOOTING.—City of Reading, August 17, 1857—DEAR FRANK: On Friday evening, 14th inst., a match came off at a secluded spot, north of the city, whither the lovers of the trigger repaired to try their skill, and the temperature of Old Sol, whose heat ranged to the tune of 92 degrees, from under a wide spreading tree.

Three competitors entered the arena, five birds allotted to each, 1¼ oz. shot, 21 yards rise, 80 fall, shot from ground trap. The prize contended for consisted of Berks county sons' favorite beverage, "Lager and Pretzels.

The following is a correct summary, viz:

John B——, 0 1 1 1 1—4 | E. J. R——, 1 1 0 1 1—4.
Jas. P——, 0 1 1 1 1—4.

E. J. R.'s third bird fell dead five yards out of bounds—thus resulting in three ties. Agreed to shoot the same over the next hottest day, when they partook copiously of their beverage, &c., and retired to their respective abodes. A LOOKER-ON.

THE CONTEST AT GOODWOOD,

BETWEEN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN RACE HORSES.

ANTICIPATORY REMARKS AND PROPHECIES AS TO THE RESULT.

Preparations for the Race.

THE CUP DAY---JULY 30, 1857.

THE START—PRIORESS TAKES THE LEAD.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY OUTJOCKIED.

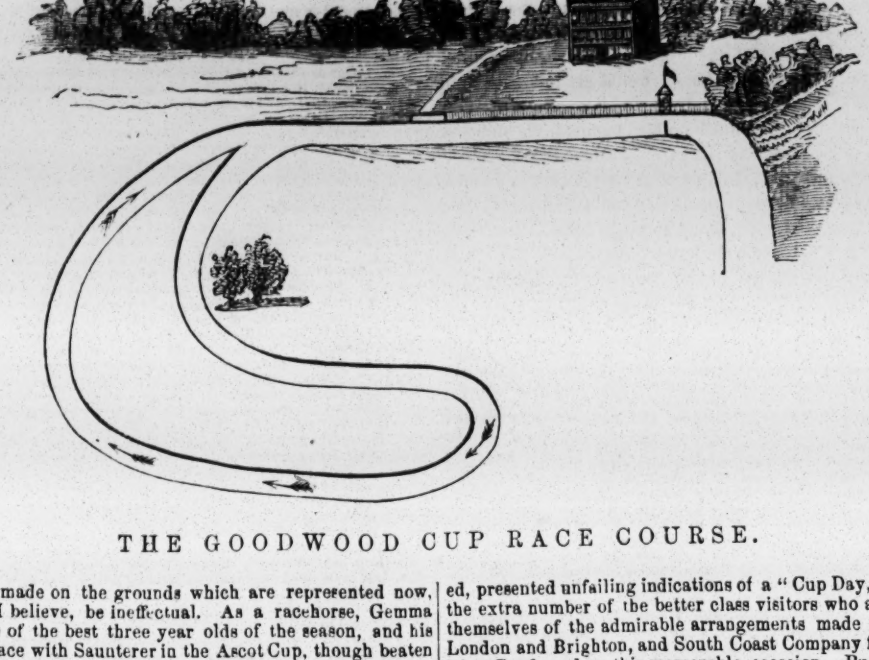
Exciting Struggle at the Close.

THE AMERICANS AND ENGLISH DEFEATED.

A French Horse Wins the Race.

INTERESTING REMARKS ON THE RACE.

Table of the Goodwood Winners since 1812.



THE GOODWOOD CUP RACE COURSE.

ANTICIPATORY REMARKS AND PROPHECIES.

BY TOUCHSTONE.

From the Era, July 26.

THE GOODWOOD CUP, with its 40 subs., will be worth 500 sovs. to the winner, besides the Cup itself, and the second will have 100 sovs., so that the field should be a good one, and there are at least a dozen that can be classed as the

PROBABLE STARTERS.

	AGE.	ST.	LB.		AGE.	ST.	LB.
Fazzoletto	4	8	1	Anton	3	7	7
Fisherman	4	8	1	Mongrel (h b)	3	7	7
Pretty Boy (d)	4	8	10	Arsenal	3	7	2
PRYOR (American)	5	8	9	Riseber	3	7	2
Melissa	4	8	6	Zuyder Zee	3	6	13
Viscount (doubtful)	4	8	1	Dulcamara (d)	3	6	13
Gemma di Vergy	3	7	9	Florin (French)	3	6	7
St. Giles (doubtful)	3	7	7	Potocki (French)	3	6	7

FAZZOLETTO has been kept at his work this season, but there are rumors of the hard ground having affected him, and if so, he will not do for such severe work as a two mile and a half race would give him.

The FISHERMAN and PRETTY BOY will show best what they are capable of in the Goodwood Stakes; and if we pass the American Pryor and Viscount as useless, we come to

GEMMA DI VERGY, whose backers have been put into a fever by a rumor that the horse will not be allowed to run at Goodwood. We believe it to be groundless, and shall look for Gemmy in one of the foremost places in the race, the horse having improved greatly on his Ascot form. We hold ST. GILES safe in the Northampton running, and

Now that ARSENAL has the 5lb. allowance he puts ANTON completely in the shade, and if he is seen at the post we shall look no further for the winner, as he ought to win without jeopardizing his chance for the St. Leger, unless the French three-year olds are wonders. MONGREL, RISEBER, ZUYDER ZEE, and DULCAMARA are all held safe by him, and we have now only to deal with

FLORIN and POTOCKI, who are both to run, and despite the favor with which the chance of the first-mentioned is regarded, we must have it that Potocki will prove the better horse, as he looks more likely to stay the distance. He will make it warm work for those who take liberties with him, and if he cannot win, we do not believe Florin can.

Should there be a reaction in favor of ARSENAL before the day, we hail him as the winner; but if not, we must discard favorites, and take our stand on

GEMMA DI VERGY AND POTOCKI.

BY OBSERVER.

From Bell's Life, July 26.

Thursday will decide the most interesting Goodwood Cup we have seen for many years, and as I have observed before, the field may fairly be designated an "Exhibition of the Horses of all Nations,"—the issue to be tried being whether the English racer is to maintain his supremacy against all comers. To meet the "illustrious strangers"—Florin, Potocki, and Pryor—Whitewall may bring forward Fazzoletto; Wantage, Fisherman; Lambourne, Pretty Boy; Northleach, Melissa; Danebury, Anton, and perhaps The Flying Dutchman; Woodyates, St. Giles; Findon, Arsenal; Ilsley, Gemma di Vergy; and Middleham, Mongrel; therefore the reception they are likely to meet with will be a warm one, and not easily forgotten. To give the "foreigners" precedence, Florin, as your readers may be probably aware, was first favorite for the French Derby this year, being backed against the field, but he fell in the race immediately after starting; and on his next appearance, at Versailles, cut up very badly. He may not have recovered his nerve, however, on that occasion; but, for my own part, I am somewhat prejudiced against his blood—Payment, his dam, could not "stay"—for so long a course. Potocki, his stable companion, won the French Derby very cleverly, after having, on the Sunday previously, beaten a field of sixteen in a handicap with a high weight upon him. Got by The Baron or Nunnykirk, he is certain to "stay," and the allowance he receives from our own three year olds, added to Monarque's forward position last year, induces me to believe that he is the best of the French division, and that it is far from probable he may take a second Goodwood Cup to Paris, to stand by the side of that won by Mons. Lupin with Jouvence in 1853. Hitherto, Florin has engrossed most favor in the market here, but I am assured that all the trainers and jockeys on the other side of the water, as well as those capable of judging who have seen both horses run for all their engagements this year, "stand" Potocki, who has all the wear and tear about him for so severe a course. Pryor (the American,) to the eye, is a race horse all over, and is said to have had a wonderful trial by time—a "shave" was afloat at the close of the week that he had "been and dusted over" Anton. Of course, under these circumstances, it is impossible to form any correct conclusion of his merits, and although Brother Jonathan is generally so cute in his business transactions, I am disposed to calculate that his investments here will not prove so profitable as could be wished, to repay the spirited proprietor of the horses for his enormous expense in transporting his racing establishment to this country. During Stockbridge races, Pryor was reported by the "touts" to go short and stumpy, and the weather since has hardly been such as to induce one to believe it would improve his action. So much for the "foreigners," and now a word for the "natives." Fazzoletto has been backed at intervals for this race, and were he as sound as Canezou, might win Lord Derby a third Goodwood Cup; but his infirmity is notorious, and as he has another engagement to-day, for which he is far more likely to show, I do not expect to see Fazzoletto's number up as a Cup starter. Fisherman's chance will in a great measure of course depend upon his running in the Stakes. I expect to see him beat all the top weights, unless Melissa should come out in her last year's form, in which case I should almost prefer her chance to that of anything in the race. Pretty Boy I have no fancy for. Gemma di Vergy, it is said, will be objected to under "Condition A;" but the effort to "disfranchise" him, if only made on the grounds which are represented now, will, I believe, be ineffectual. As a racehorse, Gemma is one of the best three year olds of the season, and his last race with Saunterer in the Ascot Cup, though beaten by Skirmisher, is enough to warrant my giving him a place, for there is no three year old in the race that he would not beat even handed at even weights; and if permitted to go to the poll, Gemma may probably find himself at the head of it. Arsenal beat Strathnaver so easily at Ascot that had he not been stopped in his work from an accident which occurred to him shortly afterwards, he would have been first favorite now. No horse is better bred to stay over this course than Arsenal, although his shoulders may not enable him to get down the hill in the same style that he finished up it at Ascot; but having been fortunate enough to secure the 5lb allowance, though never having won £100 (although the Queen's Vase is valued at exactly three times as much) contrary to the expressed opinion of some of the highest Turf authorities, I am disposed to believe that if well on the day Arsenal's name may be heard of to advantage. Next year, from the revelation which the stewards' decision in this case has created, a clause imposing a penalty for the winner of the Queen's Vase, ought undoubtedly to be added to the conditions. Anton has been backed for a large sum since his race with Ignoramus. Anton, however, has been too often before us this year to make me believe that even Nat can alter his form, and both Arsenal and Gemma appear to me certain to beat him. St. Giles in the spring ran a great horse when he beat Skirmisher at Northampton. He afterwards "went to pieces," and should he have recovered his form, Woodyates will indeed be dangerous. At present no noise has been made about him, but the stable when in earnest seldom bring their favorites till the last moment. Mongrel may probably be reserved for his York engagements. Looking at the race on the broad scale, without flattery or affection for either horse or owner, and putting the public running of the candidates together, I can come to no sounder conclusion than that the winner will be found either in

GEMMA DI VERGY OR POTOCKI.

From Bell's Life, Aug. 2.

Whatever shortcomings elsewhere we may have had to chronicle during the present season, of which, by the bye, the greater half has passed away—Goodwood is still the "glorious Goodwood" it was even in what are termed its palmy days, when, as was correctly observed in our last, the "sky-blue and white" of the late Lord George Bentinck, and the "yellow and scarlet" of the Duke of Richmond, were the popular colors unfurled in almost every race run for at the meeting.

THE AMERICAN HORSES.

Of all the brilliant meetings that have been held in the Duke of Richmond's princely domain, we are unable to recall any anniversary upon which so much general interest has been manifested respecting the Cup race as the present, from the circumstance of Brother Jonathan entering the lists with the French (who may be considered annual competitors) to dispute the palm with our English "cracks." The entry, likewise, was the largest ever known for that prize, and embraced, with a few exceptions—Blink Bonny, Saunterer, Skirmisher, Drumor, Ignoramus, Black Tommy, and Adamas—all the best horses in the country, so that, in every respect, the encounter may be termed a national one, and the triumph thereby rendered more memorably glorious. The chief interest, of course, attached to the debut of the American horses, whose "time" in their own country has been so remarkable as to suggest the idea of a difference in the "measured miles" of the New and the Old Worlds—with what reason will hereafter appear. In this country the time test has ever been regarded as a fallacy, whilst American sportsmen, on the other hand, swear by it, and in proof of their confidence in its accuracy, and of the superiority of their "trials" over the English, we may state that our sporting brethren in the United States backed their opinion by their dollars with the spirit that invariably distinguishes their speculating transactions. Since Mr. Ten Broeck's arrival in this country with his horses, their appearance on the English turf has been anticipated with feverish anxiety by our trans-Atlantic brethren, and when it was known "for sure" that Goodwood would be the scene of their debut, large commissions were entrusted to ourselves and many Americans in England, to be invested on the "stripes and stars." An immense number of American sportsmen, likewise, took this opportunity of visiting the mother country to witness those beauties of "glorious Goodwood" which they have so often read of, and to assist at what has been aptly termed an "Exhibition of the horses of all nations."

THE FRENCH HORSE MONARQUE.

At the eleventh hour, another foreigner appeared upon the scene, in Monarque, who, after cantering over for the principal prize at the Bologne races on Saturday, was forthwith shipped for Folkstone, and on Monday last reached Singleton, under the care of Tom Jennings, his trainer, who left Chantilly *on dit* with the sanguine expectation of beating Florin and Potocki. Mons. Lupin's horses had been located for nearly three weeks at Goodwood, under Richard Cunnington's care, and on the Saturday previous to the meeting, we are informed, were tried over the Cup course, when Florin ran up to his old form and beat Potocki a long way.

THE DAY—ROYAL VISITORS.

THURSDAY, July 30.—The Goodwood Cup is pre-eminently the aristocratic *fete* day of the south, and for many years past Mayfair, Belgravia, Brighton, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, have contributed the *elite* of their aristocracy and beauty to swell the attendance of the Grand Strand, and to add to the Boccaccio coloring of the grouping on the moss-grown terrace, where, underneath the shade of the trees, the racing can be enjoyed by the "mothers and daughters of England," without being subjected to the din and confusion of the Betting Ring, and the coarse provincialisms of some of the lower class, who are invariably to be met with on a race course. Generally speaking, Goodwood, like Her Majesty, is favored with fine weather, and a more enjoyable day to partake of the richest racing feast the world affords could not be desired. Throughout the morning the railway *termini* at London Bridge, Brighton and Portsmouth, we are informed, presented unfailing indications of a "Cup Day," from the extra number of the better class visitors who availed themselves of the admirable arrangements made by the London and Brighton, and South Coast Company for visiting Goodwood on this memorable occasion. Punctuality was observed as far as was possible under the circumstances, and at Drayton and Chichester the customary accommodation of a "slight advance" on the usual "nailing" tariff, was, of course, demanded for conveyance to the scene of action. For some time after our early arrival on the course there were misgivings that the show of company in the stand would be under the average, but as the hour appointed for the Cup race approached, no fears were entertained of the treasury being deficient in its balance sheet. The sun shone resplendently, and the *coup d'oeil*, embracing as it did both English and foreign royalty and aristocracy, as well as almost every class of society, was worthy of being perpetuated on canvas. In the department of the Stand appropriated to the "house party," the appearance of two crimson velvet chairs, decorated with gold lace, betokened the arrival of some crowned head, and after the first race had taken place, there was a visible commotion among the aristocratic company assembled there by the appearance of the Duke of Richmond, escorting the Queen of the Netherlands to the seat which had been prepared for her. Her Majesty, who arrived during the morning at Goodwood House on a visit to his Grace, was warmly greeted by the Duke of Cambridge, with whom she entered into an animated conversation, in the course of which His Royal Highness handed to Her Majesty one of Mr. Mason's neatly printed cards, upon which he marked the starting horses. With Lord Derby Her Majesty also appeared on the most friendly terms, and listened with evident interest to the explanation of the different courses. The Duke of Beaufort, in the course of the afternoon, as one of the stewards of the meeting, was presented to the Queen, whose countenance the proceedings portrayed the feelings of delight and enjoyment which she afterwards expressed to have experienced by the insight into English racing thus afforded her. Splendid as was the contest for the Cup, it was marred in some measure by the accident which occurred to Gunboat, Gemma di Vergy, and Kestrel, but we rejoice to add that it was not attended with any of the unhappy consequences of last year, when the benevolence of the Ring, as well as of the nobility and gentry of the Turf, was so strikingly exemplified. Honored as the Goodwood meeting has been by the presence of so many foreign monarchs and princes, we cannot take leave of this portion of our introductory remarks without once more expressing a hope that on a future occasion, when domiciled within so short a distance as Osborne, our own Queen may deign to visit Goodwood, which, next to Ascot, has such peculiar claims upon Royal patronage.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CUP—THE FIELD AND THE BETTING.

The race for the Cup was set for a quarter to three, and of all the memorable contests which have distinguished that celebrated prize, perhaps none ever created more interest than the present, owing to the meeting therein for the first time of the English, French and American horses. The telegraph exhibited a field of fourteen, two which were French, representing different interests, and two Americans, belonging to the same owner. A question arose respecting Gunboat's weight, whether or not from his having received £100, for running second in the Stakes the day before, he was entitled to the 8lb. allowance as a maiden, and the stewards decided that, by the conditions of the race, he must carry the full weight of 7 stones 7 pounds. The betting on the Cup fluctuated considerably during the forenoon, and Anton and Riseber were each first favorite in their turn, but at the close both gave way to Gemma, who advanced to half as short a price as had been taken about either of the other two. Florin recovered from the depression caused by Potocki's defeat for the Stakes. Fisherman and Melissa appeared to have a great many supporters at the last, and those who bore in mind Monarque's performance over the same course last year were tempted by the horse's blooming appearance to "stand him again this journey." When the competitors came on to the course the Americans of course were the "lions," and the spectators anxiously crowded round whilst they underwent the operation of saddling. Pryor, who was led by a tall, intelligent looking negro, is a remarkably handsome chestnut, with two white feet and a blaze of white in his face; he stands fifteen hands, has brilliant action, and is said to possess wonderful powers of endurance. His appearance, however, betrayed great want of condition, and his owner informed us that the horse was 'so badly off' before leaving his training quarters at Stockbridge, that he should not have started him but for the improvement he daily exhibited after his arrival at Goodwood on the previous Saturday. Prioress is altogether a different looking animal, being fully sixteen hands high, and rather leggy, with a good forehand, and immense hips, which somewhat redeem her shabby loins.

She looked fitter to run than her companion, and her appearance did honor to Mr. R. D. Palmer, her trainer, who at one time lived in a similar capacity with the late Mr. John C. Stevens, the head of the American Turf in his day, for whom he was very successful with the celebrated Black Maria, and other horses, which he "handled" on Long Island. Mr. Ten Broeck's "turn out" was in every respect a national one, his jockeys being Americans, who wore the colors of the States—crimson and white striped jackets and blue caps. The *toilette* of both men was unexceptionable, though in England Littlefield's high military heels seemed as strange on a jockey as Gilpatrick's genuine Yankee beard. The latter, who came over with a special retainer to ride in the Cup, is considered the best rider in America, we believe, and to his charge was entrusted Prioress, albeit Mr. Ten Broeck declared to win with the horse.

The Americans adopt altogether a different style of riding to that of our own jockeys. The former sit down on their horses all the way, as if riding a trotting match, always have a "hard pull" on, and never shake or "roll" them at the finish of a race, consequently, as was the case on this occasion, ninety-nine spectators out of a hundred might naturally imagine from the absence of all movement of the arms that the riders were "roping!" All sorts of rumors were afloat that the Yankees had been tried to beat the best time ever known in England, but it was *tout au contraire*—the trial "came off crabbs," inasmuch as that a two-year old, which joined in with the cup nags at the end of a mile and a half to finish the last mile with them, won by an immense distance, and was in turn "beaten into fits" by a two-year old in the Danebury stable! This result of course weakened their owner's confidence considerably, but from the improvement his horses exhibited after their arrival at Goodwood, and satisfied of their real form in America, Mr. Ten Broeck and his friends, as well as all the Americans who visited the meeting, supported Pryor and Prioress with considerable spirit, and besides backing them to win between £9,000 and £10,000, Mr. T. B. pluckily made a £2,000 book on the race! Amongst Englishmen they had very few supporters, though everybody admitted them to be "good looking" and "fine goers!" We have elsewhere given a minute description of the race, (which was run at a wretched pace throughout, the two miles and a half occupying 5 min. 16 sec., 27 sec. slower than last year,) and it will be there learnt that the Americans ran much better than was expected of them—in fact, our opinion, strengthened by that of many of the jockeys who rode therein, is that it was quite upon the cards for Prioress to have won. She lost a great deal of ground at all the turns, but looked so "dangerous" even up to the distance that under such disadvantages it is by no means improbable, if skilfully handled, she might have obtained a much more prominent position at the finish. Mr. Ten Broeck, we believe, was greatly dissatisfied with the riding of Kilpatrick, who seemed to be all abroad. He "squared accounts" with the jockey next morning, and the latter's next mount, we take it, will be in America. Both horses are certain of "seeing a better day," for the manner in which Pryor struggled to the end is a proof that no journey is too long for him; and we must do Brother Jonathan the justice to state that he was by no means so disgraced as his opponents reckoned upon.

THE RACE—AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

The race, which was unfortunately attended by an accident, whereby the favorite and two others were placed *horse de combat* about half a mile from home, produced a magnificent struggle between Monarque and Riseber, recalling the contests of Charles XII. and Hyllus, The Hero and Eryx, Nancy and Cossack, &c., and resulted in the triumph of the French horse by a head. This makes the fourth Goodwood Cup that has been carried off by our Continental neighbors, three of them within the last five years having been won by French bred horses; and if Ashmall had been "up" on Monarque, *vice* Spreeoty, last year, no Rogerthorpe would have won. As a popular nobleman, and an honorable supporter of the French turf, however, everybody must rejoice at Dame Fortune's caprice in reserving so distinguished a trophy for the present owner of Monarque, Count de la Grange, who, acting on the judgment of Thomas Jennings, his trainer, backed the old horse with the confident expectation of beating Mons. Lupin's "crack," Florin, of whose form they had the true line through Mademoiselle de Chantilly. Most of the French money, however, was on Florin, who ran respectably, and his owner's investments alone, we are informed, amounted to upwards of £2,000. Fisherman confirmed the opinion Mr. T. Parr expressed beforehand—that he would improve upon his performance in the Stakes; and though Flatman succeeded in obtaining a "situation" for Anton, the unfortunate accident that occurred at the last turn, which is fully detailed in the account of the race, so completely extinguished the chances of Anton and Arsenal as to nullify their efforts afterwards in *toto*. Gemma di Vergy was pulling so hard when he fell that Aldcroft made certain of winning, and judging from his Chester Cup running with Riseber, "Jimmy" must have been "there or thereabouts." Though fortunately unattended by the serious consequences which attached to the frightful accident in the Stakes last year, Rogers and Aldcroft were both severely shaken by their fall, while David Hughes received a slight concussion of the brain, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to be removed to the infirmary shortly afterwards. The horses escaped unhurt, we believe.

A more detailed account of this exciting contest is given in the following:

The GOODWOOD CUP, value 300 sovs., (the surplus in specie,) by subscription of 20 sovs. each with 100 added from the Racing Fund, for 3 year olds and upwards; the winner to pay 10 sovs. to the judge; two miles and a half; 40 subs.

Count Frederick de Lagrange's Monarque, by the Baron, Sting, or The Emperor, (bred in France,) 5 yrs, 8st 9lb.....Ashmall 1
Mr. J. Merry's Riseber, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb.....Bray 2
Mr. J. B. Starkey's Fisherman, 4 yrs, 9st 11lb.....Wells 3
Mr. F. Robinson's Anton, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb.....Flatman 4
Mr. Saxon's Mary, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb.....Dales 0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's ch. h. Pryor, (bred in America,) 5 yrs, 8st 9lb .....Littlefield 0
Capt. Christie's Kestrel, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb.....S. Rogers 0
Lord Clifden's Melissa, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb.....J. Osborne 0
Mr. Gratwicke's Viscount, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb.....Kendall 0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's b. f. Prioress, (bred in America,) 4 yrs, 7st 11lb.....Gilpatrick 0
Mr. J. Robson's Gemma di Vergy, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb.....Aldcroft 0
Mr. Howard's Arsenal, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb.....G. Fordham 0
Mr. Hawkins' Gunboat, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb, (carry 7st 7lb,)..D. Hughes 0
Mons. Lupin's Florin, by Surplice out of Payment, by Slane, (bred in France,) 3 yrs, 6st 7lb.....Plumb 0

BETTING: 5 to 2 against Gemma di Vergy, 11 to 2 against Riseber, 6 to 1 against Anton, 10 to 1 against Arsenal, 12 to 1 against Fisherman, 100 to 6 each against Monarque, Melissa, Gunboat, and Florin, 25 to 1 against Viscount, and 100 to 3 against Mary. The start, which took place at 10 minutes to 3, was preceded by two slight failures, the first caused by the eagerness of Pryor, Viscount, and Arsenal, and the second by Viscount, Riseber, and Gunboat breaking away. When the signal was given Viscount showed in advance, but being pulled back, and all the jockeys having apparently waiting orders, there was no decided leader until turning out of the straight, (nearly half a mile after starting,) when Prioress bore the "stripes" in front, and took a commanding lead at anything but a clipping pace, Florin going on second, Gunboat third, Viscount fourth, and Melissa fifth; Monarque, Arsenal, Fisherman, and Pryor comprising the next lot, whilst in the rear laid Kestrel, Gemma di Vergy, Anton, and Mary. Along the hill-side the American mare increased her lead considerably, but her jockey taking an angle of his own, and bearing towards the lower ground, which caused us to think he had mistaken the course, Prioress lost her forward position at the commencement of the far turn, where, instead of benefiting by these tactics Gilpatrick found four or five others before him, Gunboat having possession of the lead. Behind the hill, however, the Yankee put on the steam again, and re-appeared in sight half a dozen lengths in advance of Gunboat, who was soon afterwards joined by Florin and Riseber, and this lot closing with Prioress as they rose the hill came round the last turn nearly side by side. At an interval of two or three lengths from them laid Monarque and Viscount, and at their heels succeeded Fisherman and Arsenal, who gave Melissa the go-by after passing the mile post, at which point the lot may be said to have been all together, so very moderate was the pace. After turning into the straight Riseber took up the running, and Gunboat again became second for a few strides, when striking into the grey's heels he fell a burster, and caused a great deal of confusion amongst those behind him. Florin and Fisherman, being on his left, escaped him, as did the American mare, who laid wide of them, whilst Monarque, who was running nearly in Riseber's track, on the inside, struck the horse with his hind legs and turned his completely round, but without meeting with the slightest disappointment himself! Arsenal, less fortunate, blundered over Gunboat, on his head and heels, but was quickly recovered; Gemma di Vergy, who pulled so tremendously that Aldcroft was about to indulge him by going to the front at the very moment, rolled over the fallen horse; and Kestrel, being close behind, was likewise upset. Hughes laid on the ground quite insensible, but Rogers and Aldcroft were soon on their feet again, though both subsequently suffered a good deal from the severe shaking they received. Anton, who had been "most attentive" to Gemma di Vergy throughout the race, was right in the track of the latter when the scrimmage occurred, and, before Flatman had time to pull him either to the right or left, Anton jumped over both horses and jockeys as they laid on the ground, but, as a matter-of-course, his chance was by no means benefited by this hunting performance. Viscount, Melissa, and Pryor, who, like his stable companion, ran the outside circle, were beaten at the time of the accident, after the occurrence of which little remains to be described. Riseber was followed to the commencement of the rails by Florin and Prioress, the latter still running by herself in the centre of the course, when Florin was beaten, and his place was taken by the other Frenchman, Monarque, between whom and the American mare Wells now brought up Fisherman. Just before reaching the distance, the Yankee's fate was sealed, and the weight telling upon Fisherman in the next fifty yards, the issue was left to Riseber and Monarque, Ashmall waiting with the latter at the grey's girths until opposite the lower corner of the stand, when he challenged, and won a splendid race by a head. Fisherman finished three lengths off, and Anton (who passed several of the beaten ones inside the distance) nearly twice as far from him, Florin being fifth, (separated by one of the loose horses from Anton,) Prioress sixth, Pryor seventh, and Melissa next; the others were stopped a long way from home. Run in 5 minutes 16 seconds.

WINNERS OF THE GOODWOOD CUP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date.	Winner.	Age.	We't.	Date.	Winner.	Age.	We't.
1812	Shoestrings	4	107	1840	Beggarman	5	117
1813	Camerton	5	124	1841	Charles XII	5	125
1814	Banquo	4	109	1842	Charles XII	6	135
1816	Scarecrow	3	88	1843	Hylus	aged	133
1825	Cricketer	3	98	1844	Alice Hawthorn	6	131
1826	Stumps, wal'd o'r	4	123	1845	Miss Elis	3	98
1827	Linkboy	4	116	1846	Grimston	3	102
1828	Miss Craven	4	113	1847	The Hero	4	132
1829	Fleur-de-lis	aged	129	1848	Van Tromp	4	129
1830	Fleur-de-lis	aged	135	1849	Canezon	4	123
1831	Priam	4	131	1850	Canezon	5	133
1832	Priam	5	139	1851	Nancy	3	98
1833	Rubini	5	135	1852	Kingston*	3	102
1834	Glencoe	3	102	1853	Jovence (French)	3	79
1835	Rockingham	5	130	1854	Virago	3	101
1836	Hornsea	4	122	1855	Baroncine (Fr'h)	3	83
1837	Carew	4	113	1856	Rogerthorpe	3	100
1838	Harkaway	4	120	1857	Monarque (Fr'h)	5	121
1839	Harkaway	5	130				

* Carried 104 lbs.

INTERESTING FACTS

CONNECTED WITH THE TURF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

For the following interesting information concerning the origin of the thorough-bred race horse, and other matters connected with the British turf, we are indebted to "Stonehenge," a writer possessed of a large fund of useful knowledge on general sporting topics. The interest created in this country by the recent race in England for the Goodwood Cup, in which two American race horses contended, and the desire manifested to learn more of the manner of conducting racing establishments, &c., in England, impel us to devote the space we do in this issue for the enlightment of the American readers in regard to matters of which many of them are at the present time comparatively ignorant. We have no doubt that the result of the Goodwood Cup race will ultimately prove of much benefit to our turf interests, which the publication of the annexed information will materially assist in furthering:

THE THOROUGHBRED RACE HORSE.

DEFINITION OF THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE.

This is not quite so simple as is generally supposed, for though the thorough-bred horse is said to be of pure Eastern blood, this is not really the case when traced back to the earliest times of which we have any account. In the pedigree of Eclipse there are the names of no less than 13 mares of unknown breed; and the same amount of impure blood, or nearly so, will be found in every horse of his date—that is to say, if they are as far removed from the primary roots of all our best stocks. Hence, this definition will not suffice, since it is clearly not applicable to a horse whose blood runs in almost every breed of the present day; not only to him, but to others as well. The only criterion therefore which will hold good as a definition, is the appearance in the "stud book," where every horse and mare considered thoroughbred is registered; and, by common consent, this is accepted as the test of pure breeding. All horses, therefore, which are the produce of mares herein described, and by horses also to be found in its pages, are called thorough-bred; and all others are commonly designated as half-bred, or three-quarters, or seven-eighths, or any other proportion. Many of our half-bred stallions are very nearly pure, but nothing can now wash out the stain which formerly was considered as easily eradicated by a few crosses of Eastern blood.

THE POWERS AND USES OF THE MODERN RACE HORSE.

PRESENT SPEED OF THE RACE HORSE.

By an examination of the racing time-tables as recorded of late years, it will be seem that from 13½ to 14 seconds per furlong is the highest rate of speed attained in any of our races, above a mile, and with 8 st. 7 lbs. carried by three-year-old horses. In 1846 Surplice and Cymba won the Derby and Oaks, each running the distance in 2 minutes and 48 seconds, or exactly 14 seconds per furlong. This rate has never since that time been reached; the Flying Dutchman having however nearly attained it, but falling by two seconds—making his rate 14 seconds and one-sixth per furlong. But the most extraordinary three-year-old performance is that of Sir Tatton Sykes over the St. Leger course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 132 yards in length, which he ran in 3 minutes and 16 seconds, or at a rate of as nearly as possible 13½ seconds per furlong. With an additional year and the same weight, this speed has been slightly exceeded by West Australian, even over a longer course, as at Ascot in 1854, when he defeated Kingston by a head only; running 2 miles and 4 furlongs in 4 minutes and 27 seconds, or as nearly as possible at the rate of 13 seconds and one-third per furlong. This performance is the best in modern days, considering the weight, the age, and the distance; and it will compare very favorably with the often quoted exploit of Childers over the Beacon course in 1721, when, being six years old, he beat Almanzor and Brown Betty, carrying 9 st. 2 lbs., and doing the distance in 6 minutes and 40 seconds, or at the rate of 14 seconds and one-third per furlong. Thus, allowing him his year for the extra mile in the course and for the 2 lbs. which he carried above Kingston's weight, he was outdone by the latter horse at Ascot by 1 second per furlong, and likewise by West Australian, at the usual allowance for his age. Again, comparing these performances on the English turf with the recently landed exploits of the American horses, it will be found that there is no cause for the fear lest our antagonists in the "go-ahead" department should deprive us of our laurels. On the 2d of April, 1855, a time-match was run at New Orleans between Lecomte and Lexington, both four years old, in which the latter, who won, did the four miles (carrying 7 st. 5 lbs.) in 7 minutes 19¾ seconds, or, as nearly as may be, 13¾ seconds per furlong. This is considered by the Americans the best time on record, and is undoubtedly a creditable performance; though when the light weight is taken into account, not so near our best English time as would at first sight appear. On the 14th of April Brown Dick and Arrow run 3 miles over the same course in 5 minutes 28 seconds, or at the rate of 13 seconds and two-thirds per furlong; the former a three-year-old, carrying 6 st. 2 lbs., and the latter five years old, 7 st. 12 lbs. Thus it will appear, that Kingston, of the same age as Arrow, and carrying 9 st. instead of 7 st. 12 lbs., run 2½ miles at a better rate than Arrow did his 3 miles by one-third of a second per furlong; and it has been shown that in the year last past (1855) two horses exceeded the greatest performance of the olden times by a second per furlong, and beat the best American time of modern days by one-third of a second per mile. The assertion, therefore, that our present horses are degenerated in their power of staying a distance under weight is wholly without foundation, since I have shown that even taking the time of the Childers' performance as the true rate, of which there is some doubt, yet it has recently been beaten very considerably by West Australian and Kingston. Many loose assertions have been made as to the rate of the horse for a single mile in the last century, but there is not the slighest reliance to be placed upon them. That any race horse ever run a mile within the minute is an absurd fiction; and it is out of the question to suppose, that if Childers could not beat our modern horses over the Beacon course, he could beat them a shorter distance. Stoutness was undoubtedly the *forte* of the early race horse; they were of small size, very wiry and low, and could unquestionably stay a distance, and could race month after month, and year after year in a way seldom imitated in these days; but that they could in their small compact forms run as fast in a short spin as our modern three-year-olds is quite a fallacy, and no racing man of any experience would admit it for a moment.

LAWS OF RACING.

THE GENERAL RULES OF HORSE RACING.

The following rules are applicable at Newmarket, and those courses in which it is specially appointed and published that the Newmarket rules shall apply:

1. *The Age* of all horses is taken from the 1st of January.
2. *In Catch Weights* any person can ride without going to scale. *A Feather Weight* is defined to be 4 st., but the usual declaration must be made if the jockey intends to ride more than that weight.
3. *Horses are not Entitled to Start* without producing a certificate of age, &c., if required, except where aged horses are included; in which case the younger horse may run without such certificate, but carrying the weight allotted to the aged horse.
4. *A Maiden* horse or mare is one that has never won. *An Untried* stallion or mare is one whose produce has never started in public.
5. *No Person can run More* than one horse for any place, nor for any race in heats.
6. *Definition of Winners.*—When two horses run a dead heat, and their owners agree to divide, both are liable to carry extra weight as winners. Walking over or receiving forfeit will be deemed winning. The winner of a sweepstakes, where two only start, is considered to win a sweepstakes. In estimating winnings, no deduction can be made except the winner's own stake, and any sum or sums required by the conditions to be paid to any other horse or horses in the race. Entrance money for plates not to be deducted.
7. *Jockeys Must Ride* their horses to the usual place of weighing, and he that dismounts beforehand or wants weight, is distanced, unless he is disabled by accident, in which case he may be led or carried to the scale. If a jockey fall from his horse, and the horse be rode in from the place where the rider fell by a person of sufficient weight, he may take his place the same as if the rider had not fallen. (At Newmarket jockeys are *required* to weigh before as well as after the race.)
8. *If One Horse Cross* or jostle another, such horse (unless he be two clear lengths before the horse whose track he crosses,) and every horse belonging to the same owner or in which he may have a share, running in the same race, will be disqualified for winning, whether such jostle or cross was caused by accident or foul riding. Complaints must be made at the time the jockey is weighed.
9. *Every Jockey is Allowed* 2 lbs. above the weight specified for his horse; but should any horse carry more than 2 lbs. above his weight without having declared it, he will be considered distanced, although he came in first. (At Newmarket at least one hour before the time fixed for the first race of the day; or if no time is fixed, a clear half-hour before the race is run.)
10. *Heats.*—For the best of the plate, when three heats are run, the horse is second which wins one heat. For the best of the heats, the horse is second that beats the other horse twice out of three times, though he do not win a heat. When a plate is won by two heats, the preference of horses is determined by the second heat. When a plate is given to the winner of the best of three heats, a horse must be the actual winner of two heats, even though no horse appear against him for both or either of the heats. When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth. In running heats, a dead heat goes for nothing, and all the horses may start again, unless it be between two horses that had each won a heat. Horses drawn before the plate is won are distanced. No distance in a fourth heat.
11. *In all Nominations* of horses which have not started before the time of naming, the sire, dam, and grandam must be mentioned if known, unless the dam has a name which is to be found in the Stud-book or Calendar, in which case the name of the sire and dam will be sufficient. If the horse, &c., be own brother or sister to any horse, &c., having a name in the Stud-book or Calendar, it will be sufficient to name it as such; if the dam or grandam be sister (but which sister must be specified if there are more than one) or dam, or grandam of any horse, &c., having a name in the Stud-book or Calendar, it will be sufficient to mention her as such. If the dam or grandam is not known, the sire of the horse, &c., must be mentioned, together with such other particulars as will be sufficient to identify the animal. If a horse has once appeared in the "Racing Calendar" by a name and his pedigree, it will be sufficient afterwards to mention him by his name only, even though he has never started. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be mentioned. If any horse be named without being identified he will not be allowed to start, but his owner will be liable for the stake or forfeit.
12. *False Description.*—No horse will be deemed the winner of any race which shall be proved to have run under a false description; the disqualification to remain in force until his pedigree be ascertained and recorded. No objection can be made after the lapse of twelve months from the time of running.
13. *Allowance of Weight* to the produce of untried horses or mares must be claimed at the time of running. Extra weight and allowances for not winning are not accumulative unless particularly specified. Extra weights for running are enforced up to the time of starting.
14. *Fictitious Name.*—When any person enters a horse, or subscribes, under a fictitious name, or in the name of a person not fully identified at the time, he will be considered in all respects as the owner of the horse, and as the subscriber to the stake. The stewards of the Jockey Club have power to call upon a nominator to produce testimony that the horse named is not the property, either wholly or in part, of any person whose name appears in the list of defaulters; and if he fail to do so, they may cause the nomination to be erased.
15. *Qualification.*—In any race which may contain particular conditions as to qualification, it is sufficient if the horse be qualified at the time of naming.
16. *Objections.*—When the qualification of a horse is objected to before running, the proof of qualification must be made by the owner before starting; on failure, the prize may be withheld for a period to be fixed by the stewards; and if not made then, he will not be entitled to the prize, though his horse shall have come in first. If the objection be made after the time specified, the proof rests with the objector.
17. *Examination of Mouth.*—When the age or qualification of a horse is objected to, either before or after running, the stewards have power to order the examination of the horse's mouth, by competent persons, and to call for such evidence as they may require, and their decision is final. The person requiring the horse's mouth to be examined at Newmarket must pay the expenses of such examination, unless it should prove that the horse is of the wrong age, in which case the Jockey Club will pay it.
18. *Jockey Club to Prosecute.*—In all cases of fraud punishable by law, the Jockey Club have power, with the consent of the party aggrieved, to prosecute the offenders.
19. *Fraudulent Owners, &c.*—If a horse shall run, or be brought to run, for any race in England or elsewhere, and shall be proved not to be of the age represented, the Jockey Club have power to disqualify for ever the owner, or part owner, trainer, groom, or person having the care of such horse at the time, from running or training any horse where the rules of the Jockey Club apply, and from being employed by any member of the Club. And any horse thus fraudulently entered or run, is for ever disqualified for running in any race whatever.
20. *Horses Foaled Abroad.*—No horse foaled out of the United Kingdom can be entered for any race where the rules of the Jockey Club prevail, unless the owner at the time of naming deposit with the person appointed to receive such nomination a certificate from some racing club of the country where the horse was foaled, or from the mayor or other public officer of the district, stating the age, pedigree, and color of the horse, and the marks by which it is distinguished.
21. *All Stakes* must be made before starting, in default thereof the nominator becomes liable as a loser, whether his horse comes in first or not, unless he shall previously have obtained the consent of the party or parties with whom he is engaged, to his not staking. When the riders of any horses brought out to run are called upon by the starter to take their places for starting, the owner of every horse that goes to the post is liable to pay his whole stake.
22. *Non-payment of Stakes.*—No person can start a horse for any race either in his own name or in that of any other person, unless both the owner and namer shall have paid all former stakes and forfeits before the time fixed for starting for the first race. This rule extends to forfeits due elsewhere than at Newmarket, provided a notice of them be delivered by ten o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running.
23. *Defaulters.*—No person in arrear for stakes or forfeits, after application for payment, and no person notoriously a defaulter in respect of bets, can enter and run in his own name, or in that of any other person, any horse of which he is wholly or in part owner. And to prevent any evasion of this rule, the stewards have power to call upon the nominator to procure satisfactory testimony that such is not the case, and on failure of such proof may cause the nomination to be erased; and the nominator will be held liable for the stakes or forfeits thereon. And no horse trained by any groom or person thus in default, or in any way under the care of a person in default, will be permitted to start. Should any horse, coming under the above regulations, be mistakingly permitted to start, he will not be considered a winner, though he should come in first; and the subscriber will have to pay the whole stake, as for a beaten horse. (This rule does not apply at Newmarket, but at most of the principal races elsewhere.)
24. *Liabilities of Sellers and Purchasers.*—When a horse is sold with his engagements, the seller has not the power of striking the horse out; but, as the original subscriber remains liable for the forfeits, he may, if compelled to pay them, place them on the forfeit-list, as due from the purchaser to himself; and both the purchaser and the horse remain under the same disabilities as if the purchaser had been the original subscriber. In all cases of private sale, the written acknowledgment of both parties that the horse was sold with the engagement is necessary to entitle either buyer or seller to the benefit of this rule.
25. *Forfeits may be Paid.*—When a person has a horse engaged in the name of another party, who may be on the list of defaulters, he may, if he pay this forfeit, start his horse, leaving the forfeit on the list, and substituting his own name for that of the person to whom it was previously due. He may take the same course in respect of forfeits not on the list.
26. *Non-Declaration of Forfeits.*—When a person takes a nomination for a stake, in which the forfeit is to be declared by a particular time, and does not declare forfeit by the time fixed, he takes the engagement on himself, and his name will be substituted for that of the original subscriber.
27. *Title to Claim.*—In a selling-race, none but those who have started horses in it are entitled to claim; the horse claimed must be paid for on the day of the race, or the party claiming it is not entitled to demand him at any future period; but the owner of the horse claimed may insist upon the claimant taking and paying for him. At Newmarket any horse for a selling-stake or plate is liable to be claimed by the owner of any other horse in the race, for the price for which he is entered to be sold and the amount of the stake; the owner of the second being first entitled, &c.
28. *Trials at Newmarket.*—Every engagement made with any horse, &c., running in a trial, between the time of such trial and the entering of it in the Trial Book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall not be run, but the owner of such tried horse shall be considered as having declared forfeit, unless his opponents, or any of them, should be desirous to hold him to his engagement. And, in case any horse so tried shall have started and won any race made subsequently to the trial, and before the entry of it, his owner will not be entitled to the stake, but will be considered as beaten. Every bet made upon or against any such horse becomes void. In these cases the disqualification attaches to the horse, without regard to any change of the property in him; and if, with respect to the disqualification, any difficulty should arise in ascertaining the horse or horses tried, the owner is bound, on the request of the stewards, to declare to them which of his horses ran in such trial: on refusal, the stewards have the power to fix the disqualification upon any one or more of his horses at their option. (This rule is applicable only to Newmarket.)

RULES OF BETTING.

The following rules are considered binding upon all bettors. Those which apply exclusively to Newmarket are specified. They are extracted from that carefully-got-up authority, "Ruff's Guide:"

1. The person who bets the odds has a right to choose his horse or the field: when he has chosen his horse, the field is what starts against him. Bets are determined though the horse does not start, when the word "absolutely," or "play or pay," are made use of. All double events are play or pay. Bets on horses whose riders have been called upon by the starter to take their places for the purpose of starting, are play or pay.
2. A bet cannot be off except by mutual consent; but either party may demand stakes to be made on the day of the race, and on refusal may declare the bet off. And if either party be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party. If no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared void. Bets, however, agreed to be settled in town, or any particular place, cannot be declared off on the course.
3. Bets laid without mentioning the horse before the race is over, are determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.
4. Bets between any horses that become the property of the same person, or of his avowed confederate, are void.
5. Bets on horses disqualified, and not allowed to start, for want of proper identification in naming or entering, are void; but not so on horses objected to after the race on the ground of incorrect pedigree or nomination: in the latter case, the bets go with the horse that comes in first, unless otherwise disqualified. In cases where the objection is made before starting, the stewards have the power to suspend the settlement of bets until the objection has been investigated.
6. Bets become void on the death of the nominator of the horse betted on; or if the race for which the horse is named be the first of a double event; but not so on the death of the horse, or of the owner of such horse, unless named by him
7. Bets made upon any horse running in a trial between the time of trial and the entry of it, are void. (This rule applies only to Newmarket.)
8. Bets on a race for any particular day in any meeting, in which the parties afterwards change the day, stand; but if the race be postponed to a different meeting, are void. (The stewards have the power, in cases of urgent necessity, of putting off the races from day to day in the same week, and all bets on such races must stand.)
9. Bets not vitiated because the owner of the horse may have omitted to make stakes before starting.
10. Bets made in running for a plate are not determined until it is won. Bets made after the heat, if the horse betted should not start again, are void.
11. Bets between horses that run a dead heat, and whose owners agree to divide, or between either of such horses and the field, must be put together and divided in the same proportion as the stakes. If a bet be made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a horse that is beaten in the race, the backer of the former wins half his bet. If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet, the bet is void. Bets between horses that run a dead heat for a match are void.
12. Bets cannot be transferred without the consent of both parties to it.
13. Money given to have a bet laid is not to be returned, though the race be not run.
14. Bets between horses are void if neither of them should win.
15. A defaulter for bets may, within two years from the date of his defalcation, after having settled with his creditors, demand the sums due to him, but after the expiration of that term loses all claim on the person indebted to him.

PRINCIPLES OF BETTING.

Betting is undoubtedly a species of gambling, and it is now carried to an excess in all classes of society. Some notice, however, should here be taken of its principles, for it is of no use to attempt to ignore its existence. There are two modes of laying out money upon races, one in which the individual backs his judgment, or the information which he has received, founded upon that of others. This is called "backing horses." The other requires no knowledge of horses whatever, and is founded upon calculations which would inevitably lead to a winning result in the long-run, if bets won upon paper and bets paid were synonymous terms. But while defaulters are constantly making their disappearance, and while others are slow in their payments, though perhaps finally solvent, this system will often lead even the most scientic bettor into trouble.

Backing horses in principle is simple enough, but in practice it requires the bettor to know the secrets of the stable, and here he is constantly led into error. Many are the good things into which unsuspecting *friends* are led, and, on a remonstrance, are told perhaps that "it is no use now-a-days to attempt to take in your enemy, and therefore your friends must suffer." Unless, therefore, a bettor is connected with an influential stable, or has some extraordinary means of gaining information, in the long-run he is sure to be a sufferer; hence few backers of horses, except on the above terms, long continue the speculation. A few hits may be made, and perhaps some thousands pocketed on a particular Derby or St. Leger; but they are soon returned to the place from whence they came, and generally with very liberal interest.

Making a Book.—"Betting round" and "laying the odds" are very nearly synonymous terms, though it does not always happen that the person laying the odds makes a book. Sometimes such a thing occurs as a party laying them against a horse which is not "meant," or which is dead amiss, or even literally dead, yet in the P. P. races he will receive his bet. The principle of making a book is to lay out a fixed sum against every horse in the race, or as many as possible; and should the bettor "get round," as it is termed—that is, lay against enough to more than balance the odds laid, he is sure of winning (on paper). In this mode of betting the great point is that an outsider shall win; the favorite, *at the time of making the book*, being the worst horse in the race, though from having only lately become a favorite, he may be one of the best. Thus, supposing the bettor to make what is called a hundred-pound book—that is, to lay £100 against every horse, at the current odds, he will take care not to lay more odds against any horse than the figure which represents half the number engaged; or, supposing there are 20 horses, 10 to 1. The reason of this is, that there are seldom more than half the horses backed, and consequently the bettor will not be able to get round with the whole number; but assuming one-half as the probable proportion, he will be tolerably safe; and if he can get more he will be all the more lucky. The following table shows the current odds in the week preceding the Derby of '55 which was a bad betting race, from various causes; the odd shillings are omitted:

Derby Betting, May 17.		Made into a £1,000 Book.		
Wild Dayrell	5 to 1	£1,000	to	£200 0
De Clare	6 to 1	1,000	to	166 10
Lord of the Isles	6 to 1	1,000	to	166 10
Rifleman	6 to 1	1,000	to	166 10
Flatterer	12 to 1	1,000	to	83 5
Kingstown	14 to 1	1,000	to	71 10
Dirk Hatterick	25 to 1	1,000	to	40 0
Oulstone	25 to 1	1,000	to	40 0
St. Hubert	30 to 1	1,000	to	33 5
Rylstone	30 to 1	1,000	to	33 5
Bonnie Morn	50 to 1	1,000	to	20 0
Græculus E	50 to 1	1,000	to	20 0
Strood	100 to 1	1,000	to	10 0
Benhams	100 to 1	1,000	to	10 0
Vexation Colt	100 to 1	1,000	to	10 0
Rotheram	100 to 1	1,000	to	10 0
Noisy	100 to 1	1,000	to	10 0

It will thus appear that at the date of the above table it was impossible for a person going fresh into the ring to make a safe book, because the total receipts of the heavier book at the current odds would only amount to £1,090 15s., from which would have to be deducted the stake of some one horse (which this year happened to be the most unprofitable), and also £1,000. The book-maker, therefore, would have lost £109 5s.; but, as he would most probably have laid against 20 other horses during the year, at the average of 50 to 1, or £1,000 to £20, he would have to receive £400, less £100 5s., which, with the chances of defaulters, &c., would be a poor remuneration for time and expenses. Still, even in such a year as the present, *on paper* such a book is a certain win, and it is only by bad debts that a careful man can ever be made to lose at this game. The left hand column shows that it does not answer to lay the varying odds to the same amount, since on this plan the layer *may* have to pay £100, and would only receive £16. In the year alluded he would have risked this sum and won £11, being the difference between £5, the sum to be paid for Wild Dayrell's winning, and £16, the various stakes gathered from the 16 losers; besides, of course, other pounds received from other horses laid against during the year. If, therefore, the bettor's object is to lay these small sums, he must be careful still to make his book on the same principle as the £1,000 book here given; that is, he must always keep the long odds at the same amount and vary the short ones accordingly. Such is the principle on which book-making is conducted, and it requires no knowledge of horses, and only a certain quickness of calculation; but it is variously carried out in practice, some playing the safe game, and being contended with laying only £1,000 against each horse as he comes into the betting, whilst others make their book full and then commence a fresh one; and as they find they are certain of money in hand, they invest it by laying twice over against horses which they fancy have no chance. The principle, however, is always the same, never to lay out money except with a certainty of receiving more from the whole of the losers than is to be paid to the one winner.

Hedging.—But besides this plain principle of book-making there is another called "hedging," and which is the result of good information in connection with a stable. Thus, the bettor having been told that A is a horse likely to improve, takes £1,000 to £20 in the autumn, and perhaps does this with two other horses on information received from various sources. In process of time, and shortly before the race comes off, one of them is gone out of the betting from accident, and must be written off as a loss of £20 against A; B is at 5 to 1, whilst C is at 2 to 1. Now then he proceeds as follows: he lays 5 to 1 against B to £500, and 2 to 1 against C to the same amount, and he would then on the whole transaction stand as follows:—

A will be a certain loss of £20.
If B wins he will receive £1,000 and pay £500—balance in favor £500.
If B loses he will receive £30 and pay £20—balance in favor £30.
If C wins he will receive £1,000 and pay £500—balance in favor £500.
If C loses he will receive £250 and pay £20—balance in favor £230;

so that altogether his winnings will be very considerable, provided that his information leads to good results in two cases out of three, which it may be supposed to do.

At present nothing but the death of the nominator before the race upsets the first of these calculations, or the death or accident of the colt before hedging; but by the proposed alteration of the law, by which all bettors must have a start for their money, these books will have to be entirely remodelled. No one then can make a *certain* book, because he will never know what bets will stand and what will be off, in consequence of horses not starting. But, at the same time, it will prevent such an amount of demoralization as may well call for this stringent measure.

RACE MEETINGS.

THE COMMITTEE AND OFFICIALS.

A race committee is generally formed in every instance in which public races are intended to take place; and they meet at certain times, conducting their business in the ordinary way, with a chairman and secretary. By them the officials are elected, and the stakes and admission-money to the stand, &c., fixed upon. The officials are the stewards, the secretary, clerk of the course and his men, weigher, judge, handicapper, and starter.

The stewards are generally noblemen or gentlemen of high standing; and they should, if possible, have some knowledge of the proceedings of the turf, since it often happens that they have to decide upon disputed points. They should be careful, for their own security, to ascertain that there are sufficient funds to cover the various prizes advertised in the shape of additions to handicaps, plates, &c., as they are responsible for the amounts.

The secretary is generally the most important person of the whole, being usually the party to obtain subscriptions to the funds, and very often also to the stakes. He should be an active man, of good business habits, and capable of keeping a register of the proceedings of the committee.

The clerk of the course receives the subscriptions to the stakes, collects the amounts of the plates, &c., before starting, pays the amounts over to the winners, keeps the course in order, both before and during the races, by means of his subordinates, causes the bell for saddling, &c., to be rung, and generally arranges all matters connected with the course. In all sweepstakes closing on a certain day which may fail in obtaining the stated number of subscribers, the original subscribers cannot be kept to their engagements, if the stake is re-opened. After the terms of a sweepstakes are published, and a single name has been subscribed, no alteration can be made in the condition without his consent, and that of all others who have appended their names. A subscriber may alter his nomination for a sweepstakes before it closes, but not for a plate. The clerk of the course cannot be too particular in compelling all parties to adhere to the conditions of the various races; and he should also clearly specify the exact weights carried by every horse in making his return to the official registrar. He has, usually, the power of appointing his own subordinates.

The judge is placed in the box set apart for him at the winning-post, and it is his duty to return the color of the rider of the first and second horse in each race, with that of as many more as he can. He is provided with a list of the horses weighed, and the colors of their riders. His decision is final.

The starter is generally on foot, and he should be allowed an assistant, whose duty it is to stand with a flag flying about a furlong before the starting-place, and drop it on a signal from the starter, which shows all the riders that it is a fair start. If, therefore, this flag is flying as they pass him, they must pull up and start afresh. If there is a very large field of horses, and they are young and likely to be awkward, he should marshal them at a hundred yards from the starting-post, and walk down with them to a level with it, when he may give the word with a good chance of a fair and level start. If any jockey is evidently and wilfully the cause of a false start, the starter reports the same to the stewards, who have power to fine him. When the course is a small and narrow one, as at Chester, it is usual for the jockeys to draw lots for places before starting. The decision of the starter is final, and his testimony against a jockey should always be received and acted upon.

The handicapper is sometimes an amateur of some experience, and at others a paid official, who undertakes the duty, and affixes the weights to the list of horses furnished to him. In either case the office is an onerous one, and generally leads to abuse from discontented parties, who have failed in throwing dust in his eyes, and who often are punished for attempting to do it by an extra weight, and perhaps *sometimes, but very rarely*, the innocent are sufferers. There is a prevailing objection to high weights in handicaps, not so much because it is unfair to the horses carrying the top-weights, as because it tries their legs more than their owners like. According to arithmetical progression, 12 to 11 is a less proportion of odds than 9 to 8; but it is the last pound which breaks the camel's back; and though the latter weight may be carried without risk, yet the former is always likely to cause a break-down when the muscles become tired, or to do other damage. The objection, therefore, is a reasonable one, as regards the future welfare of the horses, though not always founded upon correct reasoning in reference to the particular race. No one would, if he could help it, ever gallop his horse, on hard ground especially, with more than six or seven stone on his back; and, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that light-weighted handicaps are preferred. The handicapper, however, has nothing to do with the top-weight, which is usually fixed by the committee; and he then allots all the others their weights, according to his view of their powers, judging as far as he can from what he has seen of their running, and from the recorded results of races in which they were engaged out of his sight. To do this, he ought to be present at as many races as possible, and should be able to judge when horses are "pulled," and when they are really meant to win; also, whether they are running in form, or whether they are only half-prepared. These several requisites are not often combined with perfect honesty and freedom from prejudice, and if they were they would still be open to be imposed upon, for no one can possibly be prepared for all the artifices which designing men may and do continually practise.

The weigher is appointed to see that each jockey carries his appointed weight. He is alway ready at the scales before the race, in order that the jockeys may be weighed before starting, and afterwards he must be there to weigh them again. A book is appointed to be kept in which each weight is registered.

THE RACE COURSES.

The following is the description and length of the va-

rious courses of Great Britain, as recorded in "Ruff's Guide to the Turf:"

ABERGAVENNY is 1 mile round.

AINTREE is oval, or egg-shaped, 1 mile round, with a hill at the commencement of the first turn, about 300 yards from starting, which continues round the top of the course; a slight descent, then flat all the way, with a straight run in of about 350 yards.

ALDERSON.—Oval, 1 mile and a quarter round, with a good run in; the T. Y. C. is three-quarters of a mile.

ASCOT.—A circular course, short of 2 miles by 66 yards; the first half nearly all on the descent, and the remainder, which is called the Old mile, up hill the greater part of the way. The Swinley Course is the last mile and a half of the above. The New mile is straight, and up hill all the way. The T.Y.C. is the last 5 furlongs and 136 yards of the New mile.

AYR.—A round flat course of 1 mile and 330 yards, with a straight run in of a quarter of a mile.

BATH is nearly an oval of 1 mile and a half, with a straight run in of half a mile.

BECCLES.—A flat circular course of a mile and a quarter, the last third of it flat.

BEDFORD is a flat circle of 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 44 yards.

BEVERLEY.—An oval, or rather pear-shaped course, 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 90 yards round, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile, and a gradual rise for the greater part of this distance. The Kingston Course 1 mile, and the T.Y.C. 4 furlongs 105½ yards.

BLANDFORD.—The Cup Course is 2 miles, starting at the winning chair, running nearly a mile straight, and with a good turn back over the same ground. The Dorsetshire Stake Course is about 3 miles, with a different start, but running into the Cup Course. The T.Y.C. is 6 furlongs, straight.

BRECON.—Flat, rather oblong, with a straight run in of about 500 yards. Once round and a distance is a mile, or twice round and the long length 2 miles.

BRIGHTON.—The Old Course is 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 265 yards; the New Course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 141 yards; the Ovingdean Course, 1 mile 4 furlongs; the Enclosed Course, 1 mile 2 furlongs: the Bristol Course is 1 mile; and the T.Y.C. 6 furlongs.

BURTON CONSTABLE (in Sir C. Constable's Park).—Nearly circular, a mile and a quarter, with a straight run in of about 300 yards; and level, with the exception of a hill on the top side.

CARLISLE is an oval, 1 mile and 90 yards round.

CATTERICK BRIDGE is an oval flat, of 1 mile and 60 yards, with a straight run in of 3 furlongs and 154 yards.

CANTERBURY is shaped like a cricket-bat, being two miles out and in, with a severe hill from the distance home.

CHATHAM ... mile and 1 furlong, with a straight flat run in of a quarter of a mile and 24 rods; the opposite side of the course is on lower ground, but flat.

CHEADLE (CHESHIRE) is oval, about three-quarters of a mile.

CHELMSFORD is oval, short of 2 miles by about 30 yards, the last half mile being on the ascent. There is a straight mile.

CHESTER.—A flat course of 1 mile and 46 yards round. The Trade Cup Course is 2 miles, 2 furlongs, and 42 yards, starting at the Grosvenor Post. For the 2 mile Course the start is 46 yards past the winning post. The Grosvenor Course is 1 mile, 1 furlong, and 216 yards. From the Castle Pole and twice round is 2 miles, 3 furlongs, 67 yards. The T Y C is nearly 6 furlongs.

CHESTERFIELD is nearly circular, and about a mile and three-quarters round; the run in is about a quarter of a mile, straight, and rather on the ascent.

COVENTRY is 1 mile round, with a straight run in of more than one-third of a mile.

CROXTON PARK.—The New Course is pear-shaped, 22 yards short of 2 miles, with a flat straight run in of 840 yards.

DERBY.—Oblong, a mile and a quarter in length, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

DONCASTER is a round course, of about 1 mile, 7 furlongs, and 70 yards. The other courses are portions of this circle, viz: Red House in, 5 furlongs 154 yards; T.Y.C., 7 furlongs 214 yards; Fitzwilliam Course, 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 10 yards; St. Leger Course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards; Two-mile Course, 2 miles 15 yards; Four-mile Course (twice round), 3 miles, 7 furlongs, 291 yards; Cup Course, from the Red House and once round, 2 miles, 5 furlongs, 14 yards.

DUMFRIES.—Nearly oval, 1 mile and 3 furlongs round.

DURHAM.—Circular, 1 mile in extent. The T Y C. is 6 furlongs.

ECCLES.—An oval of three-quarters of a mile, with a straight finish of a quarter of a mile.

EDINBURGH.—Nearly oval, measuring 1 mile, a quarter, and 46 yards, with a nearly straight run in of half a mile, rising slightly from the distance.

EGHAM is nearly flat, 60 yards short of 2 miles, and in shape resembling the figure of 9. The New Mile is nearly straight.

EGLINTON PARK.—An oval course, 150 yards less than 2 miles, and flat, with the exception of a rather steep hill about half a mile from the winning post. The run in, which forms the T.Y.C., is a straight run in.

EPSOM.—The Old or Cup Course is 2 miles, of an irregular circular form, the first mile up hill. The New Derby Course is exactly a mile and a half, and somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, the last half mile being straight. The first half mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level, the bend into the straight run home and until within the distance on the descent, and the remainder on the rise. The New T.Y.C is 6 furlongs; the Old T.Y.C., or Woodcot Course, something less than half a mile; the Craven Course one mile and a quarter, and the Metropolitan Course, starting at the winning post, 2 miles 2 furlongs.

EXETER.—The Old Course is an oval of 2 miles, two-thirds of which are nearly flat, and the remainder rather hilly. The last half mile is straight, with a slight ascent and good coming in. The New Course is round, and nearly level of 1 mile, and the Three-mile Course is formed out of the New and Old Courses.

GOODWOOD.—The New Cup Course is 2 miles and a half, starting 100 yards west of the winning post, running out to the west of the Clump, returning by the east. T.Y.C. is a straight three-quarters of a mile. For the Queen's Plate the horses start to the north-west of the Stand, run over to the east of the Clump, go to the outside circle of the hill, and return by the east of the Clump, being 3 miles, 5 furlongs, and 97 yards. The Maidstone Course is 2 miles, 1 furlong, 44 yards. For the New Mile the horses start on the G. S. Co. and run home to the westward of the Clump. "Two Miles" and "One Mile and three-quarters" are portions of once round, which is 2 miles, 1 furlong, 40 yards. "A Mile and Half" to be run on the New Course.

HAMPTON.—A flat oval course, the Old Course a mile and a quarter; the New one about a mile and a half. The T.Y.C. is 6 yards short of half a mile.

HEREFORD is oval, 1 mile and 330 yards, with a straight run in of about 600 yards.

HOLYWELL.—Oval, about 2 miles and 1 furlong, with a straight run in of half a mile up a gradual rise.

HUNTINGDON is oval and flat, short of 2 miles by a distance, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

IPSWICH.—Two miles round, with a straight run in of half a mile.

KELSO.—Oblong, a mile and a quarter round, and level with the exception of a gentle rise from the Stand to the Chair.

KNIGHTON.—Nearly oval, 1 mile 200 yards in length, with a nearly straight run in of a quarter of a mile.

KNUTSFORD.—A round course of 1 mile only, and nearly flat.

LANARK.—One mile, nearly circular and quite level, with a straight run in of 2 furlongs and a half.

LANCASTER is in shape similar to the letter D, the straight line in the letter being the run in, and the head a rise; the length 1 mile and 60 yards.

LEAMINGTON.—Oval, 250 yards short of a mile, with a straight run in of 385 yards.

LEICESTER.—Nearly oval, a mile and 50 yards; nearly flat, with a rise before coming to the run in, which is straight, 700 yards in length, and flat.

LEITH.—On the Sands; an oblong of a mile and a quarter.

LEOMINSTER.—A flat circle of 1 mile.

LEWES.—The New or Queen's Plate Course is about 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 175 yards; the other courses are portions of it. The T.Y.C. is 5 furlongs.

LICHFIELD.—An oblong square, exactly 2 miles round, starting at the distance.

LINCOLN is a circular course of 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 23 yards, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

LIVERPOOL.—An oval course of 1 mile and 712 yards, one side gently declining, the other rising from the canal side. The Cup Course is 170 yards short of 2 miles. The T. Y. C. is 4 furlongs, and the "Stable-turn" Course 1 mile and a half. There is a straight run in of about 1000 yards. The Steeplechase Course is 4 miles 406 yards.

LUDLOW.—Nearly circular, with very little rise or fall, except at the Butt turn, and not quite a mile and a half round.

MALTON.—An oval and nearly flat course, of a mile and a half, with a straight run in, called "The Shorts," of half a mile, and free from objectionable turns. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs. It is on Langton Wold.

MANCHESTER is a triangular course of 1 mile and 20 yards, perfectly flat, except the run in, which is 700 yards in length, and on a gentle ascent. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

NEWCASTLE is composed of four unequal sides, and nearly approaching to a triangle; once round, or Hotspur Course, measured 8 yards from the inside ditch, being 3162 yards. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs; and the Mile, Two-mile, and longer courses, are exactly of the stated distances. There are hills in different parts, a straight running on the west side of 400 yards, on the south side of 543 yards, on the east side of 743 yards, and on the north, to the winning post, of 480 yards.

NEWCASTLE (STAFFORDSHIRE) is circular, exactly 1 mile.

NEWMARKET.—The Beacon Course is 4 miles, 1 furlong, 173 yards.—Last 3 miles of B. C., 3 miles 74 yards.—Ditch in (from the running-gap to the end of B. C.) 2 miles 119 yards.—The last mile and a distance of B. C., 1 mile 240 yards.—Audley End Course (from the starting post of the T. Y. C. to the end of B. C.) 1 mile, 7 furlongs, 56 yards.—Two middle miles of B. C., 1 mile, 7 furlongs, 158 yards.—Round Course, 3 miles, 4 furlongs, 139 yards.—Summer Course [last 2 miles of R. C.,] 2 miles.—Suffolk Stakes Course [last mile and a half of R. C.,] 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 2 yards.—Bunbury Mile [a straight mile, finishing at the end of R. C.,] 7 furlongs 196 yards.—Chesterfield Course [last half of B. M.,] 3 furlongs 212 yards.—Across the Flat, 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 73 yards.—Rowley Mile [last mile of A. F.,] 1 mile 17 yards.—Ancaster Mile (last mile straight,) 1 mile 18 yards.—Criterion Course (from the turn of the Lands in,) 5 furlongs 182 yards.—Clermont Course [from the Running Gap to the Duke's Stand,] 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 55 yards.—Ditch Mile [first mile of A. F.,] 7 furlongs 201 yards.—Abingdon Mile [on the Flat,] 7 furlongs 212 yards.—First half of Ab. M., 3 furlongs 215 yards.—Last half of Ab. M., 3 furlongs 217 yards.—Last mile and a half of T. M. M., 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 29 yards.—Two-year-old Course [on the Flat,] 5 furlongs 140 yards.—New Two-year-old Course [on the B. M.,] 5 furlongs 136 yards.—Last half mile of New T. Y. C., 4 furlongs.—Yearling Course [on the Flat,] 2 furlongs 52 yards.—Brethy Stakes Course [last three quarters of R. M.,] 6 furlongs.—Cesarewitch Course [from the starting-post of T. M. M. to the end of the Flat,] 2 miles 2 furlongs, 28 yards.—Cambridgeshire Course [last mile and a distance, straight,] 1 mile 240 yards.—Champion Stakes Course [from the starting-post of R. M. to the Duke's Stand,] 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 219 yards.

NEWPORT (SALOP.)—Would be oval, but for a straight run in of 500 yards, is flat; and 1 mile round, wanting 160 yards.

NEWTON.—A triangular course of about 1 mile and a quarter, with a strong hill and a straight flat run in of nearly half a mile. The Golborne Course is the last half mile.

NORTHAMPTON.—An oval course of a mile and a half and 180 yards, with a strong hill about halfway from home, and a straight run in of half a mile.

NOTTINGHAM.—A round course of 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 11 yards, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

OSWESTRY, in form, resembles an ill shaped figure of 8, and only a few yards short of 2 miles, ending in a straight run in of nearly half a mile, on a gentle ascent.

OXFORD.—About a mile and a half round, and quite flat.

PADSLEY.—Nearly square, with little rising ground, and 1 mile 25 yards in extent. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

PERTH.—A flat course of 1 mile 8 furlongs.

PLYMOUTH.—About 1 mile and a half round, flat, and nearly oval, with a straight run in of a third of a mile.

RADCLIFFE.—Oval, 1 mile round, nearly flat, with a straight run in of 700 yards.

READING.—Triangular, nearly flat, exactly a mile and a half round, with a straight run home of about a third of a mile.

RICHMOND.—Oval, 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 184 yards, with a long straight run in, rising to the distance post. From the Gray Stone in, 4 furlongs 200 yards straight; from the Lime-kiln Gate, 6 furlongs 100 yards.

RIPON.—Two long sides, with oval turnings, 1 mile and 112 yards round. The T. Y. C. is nearly three-quarters of a mile.

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM.—Oval, 1 mile and 1 furlong, with a run in of 2 furlongs 24 rods.

SALISBURY.—The mile course is straight and flat, with the exception of a rise for the first 50 yards. The T. Y. C. is the last three-quarters of a mile. For the Two-mile course the horses start beyond the winning chair, run past it and the stand, and diverge to the left from the straight course, which they re-enter at the T. Y. C. starting-post.

SANDBACH.—Oval, upwards of 6 furlongs round, and nearly level.

SHIFNAL.—A triangular course, about 1 mile.

SHREWSBURY.—An oval of 1 mile 195 yards, with a rise of 6 feet 6 inches in a straight run in of nearly half a mile.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Oval, 1 mile and a half round, with a run in of nearly three-quarters of a mile. The T. Y. C. is 280 yards short of a mile.

STAFFORD.—A mile course, which would be a complete oval, but for a straight run in of about a quarter of a mile.

STIRLING.—An oblong of exactly 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 140 yards. The T. Y. C. about 4 furlongs, and the run in about 406 yards straight. There is a sharp hill immediately before the run in, and another hill in a gradual turn after passing the winning-post.

STAMFORD is rather oval, with a straight run in of nearly half a mile; it is flat, but there is a new straight mile, the first half of which is slightly on the rise till it joins the Round Course. The Cup Course, three times round, is exactly 4 miles.

STOCKBRIDGE is nearly a round course, somewhat hilly, with a straight run in of nearly three-quarters of a mile; there is also a straight mile.

STOCKTON.—An oblong of about 1 mile and 100 yards, with a run in, nearly straight, of half a mile, having a slight rise from below the distance to within 109 yards of the chair. The Cleveland Course about half a mile. The T. Y. C. 6 furlongs. Blue Post is 7 furlongs; and from the Red Post to the winning post, and once round, 1 mile and a half.

STOURBRIDGE.—A triangular course of 7 furlongs 26 yards, with easy turns and a good run in. The T. Y. C. is 4 furlongs 20 yards.

SUTTON PARK.—One mile round, with a run in, up rising ground, of 600 or 700 yards; on the opposite side there is a slight descent.

TARPORLEY.—One mile round, the last half being nearly straight.

TAVISTOCK.—Round, or rather oval, 2 miles, a little hilly, the last three-quarters of a mile nearly straight.

TEWKESBURY.—Circular, and quite flat, upwards of 2 miles round, with a straight run in of three-quarters of a mile.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Circular, 1 mile and 246 yards in length, and rather hilly.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—A perfect flat, 2 miles and 2 furlongs round, with a straight half mile.

WALSALL.—Oval, 1 mile round, short of a few yards. There is rather a severe hill of about 150 yards, a quarter of a mile from the starting-post, but the run in is straight, flat, and nearly half a mile in length.

WARWICK.—Once round is 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 60 yards. The Leamington Stake Course is 2 miles and 44 yards. The T. Y. C. is a few yards short of 7 furlongs.

WENLOCK.—An oval course of about a mile.

WEYMOUTH.—Oblong, level, and about a mile round.

WINCHESTER is 2 miles round, with a straight run in of about three-quarters of a mile, the first of which is a strong hill. The T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—An oval of 1 mile, 1 furlong, 102 yards, having a hollow at the north-western extremity. The T. Y. C. is a straight half mile.

WORCESTER.—Flat and oval. The T. Y. C. half a mile, and two and three-year old, length 5 furlongs, straight; but for the mile and longer distances the course is crossed in the middle, making a figure of 8, and being, once over, about 1 mile and three-quarters.

WREXHAM.—One mile in extent, nearly oval, the ground slightly undulating, the last quarter of a mile straight, with a gentle rise. The T. Y. C. is a few yards more than half a mile.

YARMOUTH.—Level, "once round" being 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 200 yards; and T. Y. C. 5 furlongs 80 yards straight.

YORK.—Circular and quite flat, curving at the point where the old winning post stood, the new one being 50 yards nearer the Stand, leaving a straight run in of 5 furlongs and 44 yards, which forms the T. Y. C. The course once round is 1 mile and 6 furlongs and rather more than 50 yards; the other courses are portions of the circle, and are the exact distances described in the conditions of the stakes.

CURRAGH COURSES.—New Chain, 3 furlongs 69 yards; Yearling Length, 5 furlongs 153 yards; Conolly's Mile, 1 mile; Two-year-old Course, 1 mile 130 yards; Sir Ralph's Post, 1 mile, 1 furlong, 94 yards; Three-year-old Course, 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 22 yards; Post on the Flat, 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 58 yards; First Post on the Flat, 1 mile 5 furlongs; Red Post, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 3 yards; Hamilton Course, 3 miles, 4 furlongs, 133 yards; Over the Course, 4 miles; Sligo Post, a few yards longer than the Red Post.

NEW COURSES.—Yearling Course, 2 furlongs 147 yards; Blue Post, 2 furlongs 178 yards; Two-year-old Course, 5 furlongs 136 yards; Yellow Post, 6 furlongs; Anglesey Post, 6 furlongs; Northumberland Post, 1 mile; Bruen Post, 1 mile; Royal Course, 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 144 yards; Peel Course, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 12 yards; Rathbride Post, 1 mile 130 yards; Mulgrave Mile, 1 mile: Rossmore Post [on Peel Course,] 1 mile 4 furlongs; Waterford Post, 1 mile 4 furlongs on the Peel Course; Marquis's Post, 2 furlongs 178 yards.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

ZATRIKIOLOGICAL MISCELLANY.

OUR CHESS TYPE.—Now, boys, for it. After all the vexatious delays and disappointments to which we have been subjected, and been obliged, in turn, to inflict upon our readers, we have given up our founders in disgust, and have taken decisive steps to import two sets. In about five weeks, or for Problem No. 80, we shall have them. Their first appearance we will set apart apart as an honorary position, and will award to whoever of our contributors will give us the best new six-move problem for that occasion. Let the competing positions be carefully analyzed, with a natural position, few men, and no second solutions.

THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.—We are desired by the Managing Committee to say to all our contributors designing to subscribe to the funds or desirous of couching a lance in the Tourney, that through us a copy of the prospectus (a handsome pamphlet of 16 pages) may be had on application. A quantity of them has been placed in our hands for this purpose, and this will obviate all necessity of taking up further space here, or of answering many questions relative to the matter, as all wishing any information about it may thus secure it in full.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—This has been holden, and we hope to hear of its complete success. Our object in introducing this subject just at this time is to repeat to the American public, and especially to our American Committee, the views of Mr. George Walker (*Bell's Life*) on one of the proposed points both of that and our own gathering. It is true that this Mr. George Walker has destroyed most of his influence and sadly tarnished his good name in this country by his course with regard to Mr. Staunton and the great Tournament of '51—yet the following indignant rebuke has the air and tone of a true lover of chess—of one who wishes but the best and most permanent good to our universal science. It is worthy of serious consideration.

"This meeting springs, in fact, out of the 'Provincial Chess Association,' who were disappointed of their *reunion* some time back at Leamington, and whose subsequent fixture for Birmingham this meeting supersedes. We have had the prospectus of the present proposed meeting some time before us, but, as originally concocted, found it so objectionable that we thought it worse than unworthy our notice, containing, as it did, a plan for introducing a new code of Chess Laws, to be drawn up (or already drawn up, cut and dried) for the edification of us 'Chess Youth,' by two or three individuals only! No reference to the clubs of London and Paris, but a crude attempt at a new legislature, boldly got up (as we fancied) like the razor-man's ware 'to sell;' and we moreover fancied that the present meeting was to be taxed to pay the cost of printing. New laws, indeed! Shades of McDonnell and La Bourdonnais, what think ye of this improvement on the chess you played? New laws! No new laws for us; we hold all such attempts to be mere fumes of vanity and quackery. Let us bequeath chess to our posterity intact, as we received it from the glorious dead. We want the chess of Philidor, of Deschapelles, of De la Bourdonnais, and McDonnell; and set our faces against the most distinct shadow of trumpery innovation proposed to be foisted on us under the specious term of 'improvement.' The Machester Club have acted well and wisely in leaving out this farce originally appended to their entertainment."

A CHALLENGE.—One of the Editor's students, of between five and six months' progress in the game, hereby challenges any player of this city and vicinity, of not more than six months' standing, to a match, five games to win, for a $3 set of chessmen; the games to be played on consecutive Wednesday evenings, at the Editor's private chess *soirees*, 172 West 23d Street. This is a kind of practice that students miss it much in not taking more of.

STUDENTS' TOURNAMENT.—Eight of the Editor's students will contest a *petite* tourney during the month of September *prox*, at his residence as above, on Wednesday evenings, for a prize presented by him. Four gentlemen are already entered, and three ladies; and this notice of the affair is given only to say that, any lady (not of superior skill), though not of the number of the Editor's students, who would be interested to take the eighth place, is cordially invited to do so.

SUICIDAL PROBLEMS.—We will now consider these fungi upon our goodly and flourishing tree of chess all removed, and the marks of their unsightly presence all rubbed off. Our readers will bear witness to our liberality in giving place to challenges and counter-challenges, which have been solved and re-solved and re-re-solved till we believe all are now "at quits"—and now let it remain so, if you please, gentlemen. We have had enough for the next six months, and for that space of time, at least, decline receiving another "Suicide."

GOOD, AND TOLERABLY TRUE.—A favorite contributor sends us the following chess joke, altogether too good to be lost. We give it in his own words:

"I lately discovered here a young man who has some genius for chess, and his father, who has not so much, but both great on problems—had solved all in the CLIPPER, &c., with ease, &c.—had made a great many, &c., would like to see more of mine,' &c., &c. So I produced a three-move concoction, pretty tough, as I thought, and set 'em to work. About a week after I encountered the old gent. again. 'Hallo, Mr J., are you the man who gave my son a problem?' 'Y-e-s! am supposed to be the same individual.' 'Well, it has a flaw; 'taint good.' I expressed great surprise at this unlooked for disclosure, and inquired how. 'Why, Deuce take it,' says he, 'I can do it in two ways—one in *seven*, the other in *nine* moves!' 'Lord preserve us!' I screamed; and rolled in the mud all the way home ["TOLERABLY"] ejaculating; 'saw my leg off! *oh!* saw my leg off!' He stared in *some* astonishment, but don't know yet what amused me.

"Yours flawlessly, JOKER."

HERR ANDERSSEN IN LONDON.—The arrival of this mighty German chess chief in London, *en route* for the great Manchester gathering, excites great enthusiasm. He is in company with the best players, and several fine battles have already been elicited. All the chess interest from abroad now centres at Manchester; the three leading items being: A Consultion Match Herren Anderssen Kling and Horwitz *vs.* Staunton aided by two of England's best; a return match Harrwitz *vs.* Lowenthal; and the dinner. The veteran Lewis is expected. We shall not fail of at once laying the most important results of the meeting before our readers.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 74.

FIRST STIPULATION.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..P Queens	P to Q 4	3..R to Q Kt 5 +	P × R
2..Kt × Q BP +	P × Kt	4..Q-K B 6	P-Kt 5, mate

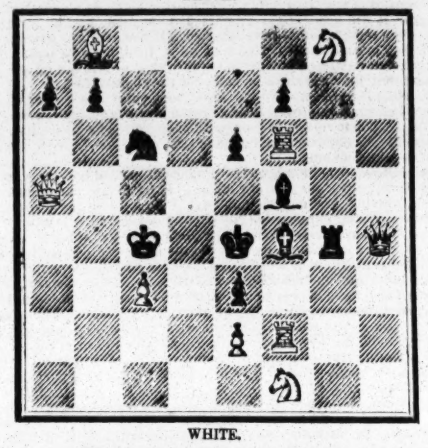
SECOND STIPULATION.

1..P Queens	P moves	4..Q to K B 6	P × Kt
2..Kt-Kt 5 dis +	P covers	5..R moves *a*	P-Kt 5, giving checkmate.
3..Kt-B 4 +	P × Kt		

a The *Third Stipulation*, though rendered with great ingenuity by the author, may here be rendered both superfluous and faulty by moving Q on the same rank she now occupies, but not checking, instead of R.

PROBLEM NO. 75.—BY P. J. D.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

GAME NO. 75.

Recently contested between our contributors Theo. M., and J. Smith Brown, both of Penn Yan, N. Y.

ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

Attack, Theo. M. B.	Defence, J. Smith B.	Attack, Theo. M. B.	Defence, J. Smith B.
1..P to K 4	P to K 4	15..Q R to K B sq	P to K B 4
2..P-K B 4	K P × P	16..K R × K B *e*	Q × K R
3..K Kt-B 3	P-K Kt 4	17..Q × Q P	K Kt-B 2
4..P-K R 4	P-K Kt 5	18..Q-K 6 +	Q-K 2
5..Kt-K 5	P-K R 4	19..Q-her B 8 +	K Kt-Q sq
6..B-Q B 4	K Kt-R 3	20..K Kt-K 5 *f*	K R-his 2 *g*
7..P-Q 4	P-Q 3	21..K P × P	Q-her 3
8..Kt-Q 3	P-K B 6	22..Q Kt-K 4	Q her Kt 5 +
9..Kt P × P	K B-K 2	23..K-Q B sq	Q-K 2
10..Q B-K 3 *a*	B × R P +	24..K Kt × B	Q her B 2
11..K-Q 2	Kt P × P *b*	25..K Kt-B 6 +	K-his B sq
12..Q × B 2d P	Q B-K Kt 5	26..K × R +	Q × K Kt
13..Q-K B 4	Q-K 2	27..Q × K Kt +	K-Kt 2
14..Q Kt-B 3 *c*	P-Q B 3 *d*	28..Q-B 6 mate.	

a It strikes us that one sq further would have been preferable.

b An error from the effect of which he could hardly hope to recover. To this point he had played "like a book." Depelop your game—or lose.

c Has now, and maintains to the end, much the better game.

d Q Kt to Q 2d, ratner.

e Boldly done, and well; and his next move prevents any counter-attack from any quarter.

f Can T. M. B. explain on what basis of calculation he justifies this move?

g If instead of this, a weak attempt to force an exchange of Queens, we suppose, he had simply pushed P to K B 5th, he must completely have turned the tables on his adversary—all owing to his (Attack's) last move. Such points, even in the middle of games where they never can again occur, become valuable as lessons in calculation.

ENIGMA NO 75.—BY S. S. NICHOLS.

WHITE.—K at Q 3; Q at K Kt 2; R at Q Kt 6; B's at K sq, and K 8; P's at K B 3, and 4, and Q B 5th.

BLACK.—K at Q 4; Q at K R sq; R at K Kt sq; B at Q sq; Kt's at K Kt 4, and Q R 7; P's at K R 3, K B 2, Q B 7, Q Kt 6, and Q R 4th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

MATCH GAMES.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

GAME FIRST.—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

White—Boston.	Black—Philadelphia.
15..Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt

GAME SECOND—EVANS GAMBIT.

White—Philadelphia.	Black—Boston.
14..	Castles
15..P to K B 4	

BETWEEN X. Y. Z., SENIOR, AND METELLUS.

White—X. Y. Z.	Black—Metellus.
11..Q to her B 2	Q B to K B 4
12..K R to K sq	K Kt to Q 3
13..K B to Q 3	Q B to K 5

CHEQUERS OR DRAUGHTS.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. DRYSDALE AND ANDREWS.—New York, August 18th, 1857.—DRAUGHT EDITOR CLIPPER—*Sir:* It may be interesting to you to learn that a match at Draughts came off in this city, on Friday last, the 14th instant, between Messrs. Drysdale and Andrews, and happening to be present I presumed an account of it would be acceptable.

Some time since, previous to Mr. Drysdale's arrival here, this Mr. Andrews challenged, through the CLIPPER, to play New York and vicinity 20 games for $10 a game. I replied through your paper—accepting—but receiving no answer, the matter there ended until last Friday, when Mr. Drysdale was called upon by his backers, to offer Mr. Andrews the odds of 5 games in the first won 9, which had the desired effect, and a match was readily made for $20 a side, and resulted thus: Drysdale, 9; Andrews, 5, (the odds given him)—draws 0.

I may take occasion to remark that I never witnessed such beautiful play as was here exhibited by the champion; he seemed to imagine himself playing for thousands instead of tens—every move showing with great effect that most wonderful feature of his play—cautiousness—to the last. Yours truly, LYSANDER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARTIN.—Thanks, friend Martin. We *will* publish them. You may rely on *that*. Keep on.

HARRY.—Your criticism on E. Hull's last position, has been mislaid. Have patience, and we will endeavor to "look it up" for next issue. Alonzo will be pleased to play you a game giving choice of men and move.

ALONZO.—All right, old friend; dont think we *have* any of your positions on hand.

G. R. MARDEN.—Alonzo wishes to learn "at what place you will meet him across the board?"

FRANK.—Thanks for the End-Game. N. appears this week. Yes, it is a mistake. We will look after those solutions. "Keep the ball a rolling."

AUGUSTUS.—A position from you this week. Obtain Anderson's Treatise on Draughts. By forwarding $5 to the office N. Y. CLIPPER, 30 Ann street, N. Y., a copy will be mailed to your address. We have a few copies left with us to dispose of, by Mr. Mercer.

WALNUT STREET.—We are unable to reply satisfactorily to your questions, as we have seen very little of Mr. Drysdale's play, and never saw Mr. B. to "our knowledge." Can't you forward us something? Do.

KNOW NOTHING.—We give the "Discussion" game this week.

SOLUTION OF POSITION NO. 137.

NEW SERIES.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1..13 to 17	22 to 13	6.. 5 to 9	13 to 6
2..28 32	31 22	7.. 1 17	21 14
3.. 8 11	15 8	8..32 23	2 6
4.. 2 6	9 2	9..25 22	
5.. 7 10	14 7	and wins.	

SOLUTION OF POSITION NO. 138.

NEW SERIES.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1..30 to 26	3 to 8	5..28 to 19	15 to 24
2..16 12	8 11	6..22 18	14 23
3..12 8	11 15	7..17 14	
4.. 8 3	19 23 A B	and draws.	
	A		
	14 18	14 9	7 11
17 14	18 25	9 2 and draws.	
	B		
	19 24	22 18	15 22
26 23	24 27	17 14	
23 18	14 23	and draws.	

GAME NO. 73.

NEW SERIES.

LANCASTER, August, 1857.

DRAUGHT ED. CLIPPER—*Dear Sir:* Please find the "Discussion Game," as played between A. J. Drysdale, and A. H. M. For the benefit of yourself and your many contributors, I have concluded to give the whole Game, so that their may be no misunderstanding, on the merits of the play.

Black, A. J. D.	White, A. H. M.	Black, A. J. D.	White, A. H. M.
1..11 to 15	22 to 18	18.. 6 to 9	22 to 18
2..15 22	25 18	19.. 1 5	18 15
3.. 8 11	29 25	20..11 18	20 11
4.. 4 8	25 22	21..18 22 *b*	24 20
5..11 16	24 20	22..22 25	23 18
6.. 8 11	27 24	23..25 30 *c*	27 24 *d*
8..10 14	24 19	24..30 26	11 8 *e*
8.. 7 10	28 24 *	25..26 22	18 15
9.. 3 7	30 25	26..10 14	15 11
10.. 9 13	18 9	27..14 18	19 15
11.. 5 14	22 18	28..18 23	15 10
12..13 17	18 9	29..22 18	10 6
13.. 6 13	21 14	30..23 27	6 2
14..10 17	26 22	31..18 14	11 7
15..17 26	31 22	32..14 10	7 3
16.. 7 10	25 21 *a*	33..27 32	2 7
17.. 2 6	32 27	34.. 9 14	24 19
		35..32 27	7 11 *f*

* Have been frequently told that A. J. D. said there was no draw for White after this move.

NOTES BY A. H. M.

a This is the move Mr. Drysdale said he could beat by replying with 2 to 6 for his 17th. We shall see.

b This leaves End-Game position by "Know Nothing," No. 117, with White to play and draw. See Note No. 1.

c In Drummond's first edition, he plays 18 to 15 for White's next move, and then plays 10 to 14 for Black. This was what I played the first time with Mr. D., and drew it successfully. See Note No. 2.

d Some ten days after, Mr. D. discovered that my 23d move, 18 to 15, which I played at first sitting, could be beat by moving 12 to 16 instead of 10 to 14, as he did before. Therefore the 27 to 24 move, as laid down, was compulsory, and knocked the master player's book into a cocked hat. Mr. Drysdale, I give you credit for your 12 to 16 move. A few more like that, and you would have beat the master player, in the days that's past.

e This move Draws; 11 to 7 loses, as will be shown by analysis in the course of a week or two.

f At this stage, Mr. D. saw that A. H. M. had an equal position, having fully succeeded in getting them up safe, resigned the game as drawn, which A. H. M. now openly proclaims as having done all he said he would do, namely: being able to draw the game in the first and last times as played. See Note No. 3

[The Notes 1, 2, and 3, will stand over till another week, when we are convinced that the Draught readers will be able to form their own conclusions.—ED. D. D.]

POSITION NO. 139

NEW SERIES.

By "Augustus."

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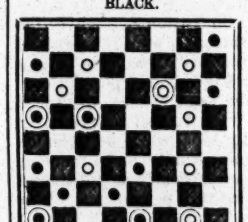

WHITE.

White to play and win.

POSITION NO. 140.

NEW SERIES.

By E. Hull. (End-Game.

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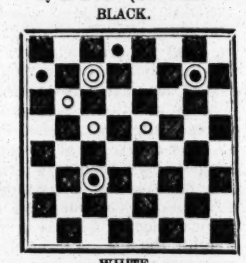


WHITE.

White to play and win.

MATCH GAMES

BETWEEN UNCLE SAM AND J. S., OF WINCHESTER.

NUMBER ONE.

White—J. S.		Black—Uncle Sam	
11..21	17	3	7

NUMBER TWO.

White—Uncle Sam.		Black—J. S.	
9..30	25	2	6
10..22	17	J. S. resigns both games.	

BETWEEN B. OF BOSTON, AND THE UNKNOWN.

White—B of Boston.		Black—Unknown.	
5..22	15	16	20
6..24	19	4	8
7..19	16	12	19
8..23	16	7	11
9..16	7	2	18

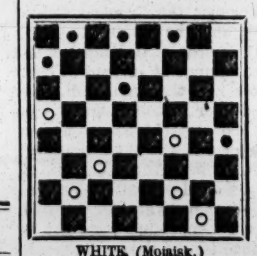
BETWEEN METELLUS AND A. F.

Black—Metellus.		White—A. F.	
3.. 8	11	29	25
4..12	16	25	22
5.. 4	8	24	19

MATCH GAME

Between Mojaisk and Express.

BLACK, (Express.)

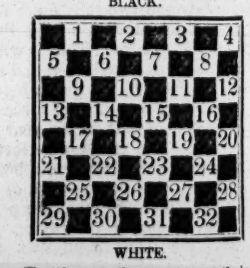


WHITE, (Mojaisk.)

Black to move.

☞ As we have no match on hand for diagram this week, we give the board, numbered.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The above is the correct method of Draught notation, the Black occupying the upper portion of the board, from 1 to 12; White the l

great in its way as John Chambers, the Philadelphia war-horse, is in his. Wouldn't it be a good thing to have the war-horse exhibited with the baby? Think of the suggestion, Brother Greenwood—John would prove a trump card.

A benefit took place at Burton's on Tuesday evening for the benefit of Mr. Roberts, formerly leader of the Broadway Theatre, but now an invalid. The profession came forward nobly to his assistance, and the people at large seconded their endeavors by attending in large numbers.

The annual benefit of the Dramatic Fund is fixed for the 29th, at Niblo's.

The Bowery continues to improve. Old times have come again once more.

The Sunday Mercury says the capital invested in theatres in New York city amounts to one million, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Wonder if it pays seven per cent.?

At a late meeting of the G. L. Fox Dramatic Association, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing six months: President, Mr. T. J. Cussen; Manager, Mr. J. R. Walters; Assistant Manager, Mr. T. J. Langdon; Recording Secretary, Mr. J. M. Warren; Financial Secretary, Mr. R. H. Ivons; Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Perry. The above gentlemen are worthy of the places they fill, and we hope their endeavors to bring out sterling players will meet with success.

NATIONAL SUMMARY.

Theatrical performances are not tolerated in Boston on Saturday evenings, but John Brougham, who has been performing there for three or four weeks, "chased the devil," &c., by giving a performance on Saturday afternoon.

Wheatley's Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, opened for the season on the 15th. The house was crowded. As an "eye-opener," the manager gave a free blow to the press, and the press, as in duty bound, will feel obliged to give many a free blow in return. Mr. E. L. Davenport appeared there on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard have gone to Montreal.

Van Amburg's circus was to be at Kingston, Canada West, on the 18th.

The Wood and Christy Minstrels were to appear for the first time at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 17th. We have not heard how they succeeded.

Tom "Playside" is at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati.

Mrs. W. C. Gladstane, an actress from the Southern and Western theatres, made her first appearance on the 17th, at the Boston Museum, where she is permanently engaged.

Promenade Concerts, on the cheap system, continue to meet with much favor at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

A Washington paper states that Signor Guidi is not dead. Some one else says Lablache "still lives" also. Who is it that starts these rumors of the "taking off" of play folks?

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, a favorite with Philadelphians, will shortly start on a starring tour. She goes first to Boston. We wish her every success.

Sands, Nathan, & Co.'s shows are passing through Indiana. They were at New Albany on the 12th.

We are looking for Juliana May, a native, who was to have left Liverpool for her native country on the 19th.

Lee & Bennett's North American Circus continued to be the great attraction in the towns throughout California.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Hudson Kirby, Miss Charlotte Thompson, and others, opened at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on the 17th.

Sanford's Opera Troupe are once more in their old quarters, in Philadelphia, and thus far have received unlooked-for patronage. The company is certainly a good one.

Addams, Yankee comedian, thinks of visiting California professionally.

Kunkell & Co.'s Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, is doing well with Shakesperian comedy. The Merry Wives of Windsor was presented on Monday evening last, with Mr. Charles Bass as Sir John Falstaff.

The National, Boston, is to be re-opened on the 31st, by Mr. W. B. English.

Mr. John Owens will probably return to this country early next month, when he will appear at the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore.

Miss Matilda Heron is said to be taking her comfort at Atlantic City, preparatory to re-commencing the "arjus duties of her profession" in the fall.

Italian Opera seems to be below par in Pittsburgh. After the close of the dramatic season, manager Foster, of the Pittsburgh Theatre, engaged Conadi Setti's famed Italian Opera Company, of New Orleans and Havana, but they did'nt draw enough to pay the gas bill. They afterwards gave concerts, at Franklin Hall, at 10 cent admissions, for the purpose, as the bills state, of raising funds to "defray their expenses to New York." Let the "codfish folks" get ready their latest fashions, in which to receive these "poor players." Only 10 cents! Well, the Academy of Music in this city only charges 25.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The original Christy Minstrels have arrived in London, and made their first appearance, at the St. James Theatre, on the 3d inst. The following notice from the London Sunday Times, of the 2d, will no doubt be interesting to the profession here: We have heard of a troupe of so-called nigger Melodists, in New York, who were said to be infinitely superior to the best we had ever seen in this country. Mr. Mitchell, the indefatigable and enterprising importer of foreign talent, resolved that the English public should have an opportunity of hearing these celebrated performers, and, accordingly, on last Tuesday, the Christy Minstrels made their first appearance in a private rehearsal, at the St. James's Theatre. The distinguishing difference between these and other nigger imitators, whom we have heard is, that the Christy Minstrels attempt a refinement of that which is essentially comic and grotesque, by the introduction of serious songs and concerted pieces, which, however well executed, we consider out of character, although it was decidedly clever and pleasing. The sentimental songs, "Toll the Bell," "Haidee," and "Beautiful Star," were exceedingly well sung by Rayner, Burton, and Wambold. The quartette, "Come where my love lies dreaming," was also given with taste and feeling. It was, however, in the humorous dancing and singing that the peculiar talent of these artists was most apparent. The Sleigh Polka, with its illustrative accompaniments, was very effective. A burlesque fling by Mr. Collins, dressed in female attire, and a burlesque polka by Messrs. Collins and Pierce, were deservedly applauded; the former was enthusiastically encored. The most successful of the Terpischorean feats was, however, Joe Brown's "Champion Jig," which excited unbounded applause. "Plantation Life in the Sunny South," and "Scenes in the Circle," were also received with decided favor. On the whole, the troupe have proved themselves deserving of the popularity they enjoy in New York.

CRICKET.

MATCHES TO COME.

Aug. —1st Eleven of New York vs. Sixteen of Newark, (return) at Newark. (Postponed.)
21.—Invincible, of Hazardville, vs. Waterville, Conn.
22.—United vs. Rumford, both of Waltham, Mass.
24.—Star vs. Germantown, Pa.
24.—Excelsior, of Albany, vs. 3d eleven of the Albany, at Greenbush.
25.—Brooklyn vs. Long Island, at Bedford
25.—Roxbury vs. Lowell, at Lowell.
25.—2d eleven of New York vs. Long Island.
26.—Eleven of St. George vs. Fourteen of New Brighton, (return) at Hoboken.
Sept. 9.—New York vs. St. George, (return) at Hoboken.
16.—St. George vs. Newark, (return) at Hoboken.
23.—New York vs. Sixteen of Albany, at Hoboken.
23.—St. George 2d Eleven vs. Bridgeport, (return) at Bridgeport.
30.—New York vs. Philadelphia, at Hoboken.
—.—Cincinnati vs. Cleveland, at Cincinnati.
—.—Brooklyn vs. Manhattan, (return) at Hoboken.
—.—Brooklyn vs. Kings County, at Bedford.
—.—Long Island vs. Mechanics, of Newark, (return) at Newark.
—.—Albany vs. Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, at Albany.
—.—Star and Thistle vs. Boston, (return) on Boston Common.
—.—Star and Thistle vs. Lawrence United Eleven.
—.—Amsterdam vs. Albany, (return) at Albany.

Notice.—From the immense amount of matter on hand this week we are prevented from giving full particulars of the many notices and matches sent us. Our cricketing friends will therefore bear with us until our next issue when we will give them a treat they don't often have.

Cricket in Amsterdam, N. Y.—The match between the two clubs, Amsterdam and Albany, came off as announced, at the above named place, and resulted in the defeat of the latter. The score and particulars will be given next week.

Another Club.—A club has recently been formed in South Boston, known by the name of the Washington Cricket Club. They have placed themselves under the official superintendance of the following named gentlemen: President, J. Maguire; Vice-President, W. H. Thompson; Secretary, J. H. Ryder; Treasurer, J. Thompson.

Franklin Club.—This is the title of a club lately established at South Danvers, and is composed chiefly of youths belonging to the higher classes of the public schools. We are pleased to see athletic sports adopted in the right places, showing plainly that our school teachers are becoming enlightened, and acquiesce in the doctrines of the Clipper.

All England vs. United All England.—The great match between these two great and talented elevens came off at Lord's, on Monday, July 27, which the former won by 133 runs. The scores were, A. E, 99 and 214; U. A. E E, 126 and 54. The score and particulars will be given next week, as well as a splendid view of Lord's ground, on which the match was played. Also, the full particulars of the match now being played in Canada; these two matches together will form a rich treat which our cricketing readers will no doubt appreciate. So look out for the Clipper.

St. George's of Buffalo.—The gentlemen composing this club met on Wednesday; the 12th inst., and played an excellent game between themselves; Messrs. Hine and Smith choosing sides. Smith's party were the victors by 18 runs. We are in possession of further particulars relating to this club and match, which will be attended to in our next.

Brooklyn vs. New Brighton.—This match, played at Bedford, L. I., on Saturday, the 15th inst., resulted in favor of New Brighton, by 41 runs. The scores were for the former 40 and 31, for the latter 33 and 79.

Cricket in California.—We have in type the scores and particulars of two matches between the Pioneer and Union clubs of that State, which were won by the Union. Want of space compels us to reserve them till our next issue.

Chicago in the Field.—The Chicago Club gained a victory over the Union of the same city, by 21 runs, on the 8th inst. Score, &c. of this match also reserved.

New York vs. Newark.—The second elevens of these two clubs played an excellent match on Thursday, the 13th inst., the latter being victors by 25 runs. The day was an exceedingly warm one, nevertheless the players stuck to their work with unabated ardor throughout. The game was commenced by Newark going to the wickets, Ward and Kidd being their first representatives. Garrison and Richards started the bowling for New York, and with the exception of a wide each at starting, kept pretty well on the wicket the rest of the innings, which, had it been well backed up by the field, would have prevented their opponents from making so good a total as they did, (69.) However, the Newark gentlemen batted well indeed, among the more prominent were Kidd's score of 12, consisting of 1 three, 3 two's and 3 singles; Stapleton's 18 by a drive for three, 4 two's and 7 singles; Ledwith's two leg hits for three each, 1 two and 6 singles, in all 14; and McNair's 7. In New York's first innings the only scores of note were Max's 13, made by a drive for three, 2 two's and six singles, and Mosely's six by a leg hit for three and 3 singles. Their total footed up 34 only, 35 behind their opponents. In the second innings of Newark, Clark's 23 was the highest score, which were well made indeed by 4 threes, one a cut, the others leg hits, 2 twos and the rest singles; Van Houten's 10 by a leg hit for three, 2 twos and 3 singles were also steadily played for, as were also McNair's 7 by 2 twos and 3 singles. The total of this innings amounted to 56, which left 91 to be made by New York to win. The fielding of New York during this innings was much better, although two or three catches were missed. Rochford's bowling proved also very destructive. Bray's long stopping was also very fair throughout the match, there being only three made that could be considered as his fault. In the second innings of New York the batting was improved, and it seemed at one period as if they were bound to win, but the fielding and bowling of the Newark gentlemen was so close that it required more than usual exertion to run it up to what it was, 66, to which Harrison contributed a third, (21,) by a splendid drive for three, six twos and six singles. Garrison, Max, and Weston also made good scores by some very pretty play. Altogether the match was a close one and much enjoyed. At its conclusion the ceremony of giving the ball up was gone through, and after giving each other three cheers they all seperated apparently much pleased with their day's amusement. Annexed is the score:

NEWARK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1. Ward b Garrison	3	leg before wicket b Rochford	4
2. Kidd run out	12	leg before wicket b Garrison	0
3. Stapleton run out	18	b Rochford	0
4. Clark b Garrison	5	b Rochford	23
5. Greathead b Garrison	0	b Rochford	2
6. Ledwith l b w b Richards	14	c Wilson b Rochford	3
7. Barbour b Garrison	0	c Mosely b Rochford	1
8. McNair b Richards	7	not out	7
9. Philo b Richards	1	b Garrison	2
10. Van Houghton hit wicket b Richards	3	b Rochford	10
11. Jackson not out	1	c Rochford b Garrison	0
Byes 3, wides 2	5	Byes 2, leg byes 2	4
Total	69	Total	56

NEW YORK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1. Rochford b Kidd	0	c Van Houghten b Ward	4
2. Garrison b Kidd	2	b Ward	12
3. Towers c McNair b Ward	1	b Ward	0
4. Max c Philo b Ward	13	c Ledwith b Ward	8
5. Harrison c Clark b Ward	1	run out	21
6. Bray run out	1	run out	4
7. Mosely b Kidd	6	b McNair	0
8. Gelston c Stapleton b Warn	0	b Ward	0
9. Weston b Kidd	2	leg before wicket b McNair	7
10. Wilson not out	1	c Stapleton b Kidd	3
17. Richards b Ward	0	not out	0
Bye 1, wides 6	7	Byes 5, wides 2	7
Total	34	Total	66

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

New York.—First Innings.

Bowlers.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Richards	99	43	4	4	1
Garrison	96	20	4	4	1
Second Innings.					
Richards	18	15	0	0	0
Garrison	66	20	1	3	0
Rochford	53	17	4	7	0
Newark.—First Innings.					
Ward	64	17	4	5	5
Kidd	60	10	4	4	1
Second Innings.					
Kidd	54	19	2	1	1
Ward	84	34	3	5	1
McNair	33	8	2	2	0

BALL PLAY.

Empire vs. Newark.—A match game of Base Ball was played on Friday, August 7th, between the Newark and Empire Clubs, both of that city. Result as follows:

Empire.	H.	L.	Runs.	Newark.	H.	L.	Runs.
Ford	4		5	Speer	4		2
Dey	3		6	Wambold	4		2
Brown	4		4	Tuttle	3		2
Conway	5		4	Dodd	3		2
Nichols	1		8	Pell	5		0
Wilds	3		5	Michals	2		3
Smith	1		9	Murphy	3		2
Mandeville	5		4	Beland	5		0
Dusenbury	4		5	Heimsch	4		1
Total			49	Total			14

Umpire, C. A. Force. Umpire, F. C. Dodd.
Referee, Wm. Browe, Jr.

Excelsior and Clinton.—A match game of Base Ball will be played between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, Eastern District, and the Clinton Club, of Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, August 22d, on the ground of the former, at Wheat Hill, Brooklyn, Eastern District. Play to commence at four P. M.

Match at Throwing.—Mr. Jonas Fox, the Yorkshire Pet, has matched himself against John Richardson, to throw a piece of iron weighing quarter of a pound one hundred and sixty yards, for $50 a side, best out of three. There is a forfeit of $25 a side in the hands of the final stakeholder, Mr. Thos. Elliot, Manchester House, Front and Dock streets. The match will take place on Thursday afternoon, August 27, 1857, at Gloucester, N. J., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

CANINE.

FIGHTS TO COME.

Aug. 20.—Morse's Butler and Sedgwick's Charlie—$400—at Syracuse.

Card.—Mr. Queen: Having noticed in your paper of the 15th, an article accusing Britton and a Providence friend of acting unfairly in the fight with Crib and Danger, I beg leave to reply, by stating that the whole thing is false. The party was well treated by his Providence friend in every respect, and his dog was taken to the place of fighting free of cost, and as for him or Britton having anything to do with poisoning the dog, or going to Providence for clothing for Britton, it is false; he went to get money to bet on the fight, which he did bet, and lost. We deny the whole statement—if the dog was poisoned, he did it himself. Britton did all he could to make the cur win, and the money that was betted in the fight, was betted by his Providence friends.

Lovers of Fair Play.

Providence, Aug. 17, 1857.

Challenge to the Up town Baker.—I will fight my one-eyed dog Jack, 22 lbs. weight, against the Baker's 21 lbs. white dog, for $100, and I will give him the choice of the place for fighting, or will fight him even weight, viz: neither dog to exceed 21 lbs., for the same amount, providing he will give me the choice of the place for fighting; three or four weeks from the first deposit. A match can now be made by covering the ten dollars in the hands of the Clipper.

Harry Jennings, 49 Madison st.

John Gerken's Brian Borihme, King of Munster, is matched against a gentleman's Hoboken Crib, to fight for $200, on the the 22d September; to fight in New York; neither dog to exceed thirty-two lbs. weight; $25 is in the hands of Mr. Smith, who is appointed final stakeholder. For further particulars, apply to Harry Jennings, 49 Madison street.

Fan and Fly.—A match has been made in Milford, between Mr. Kelly's slut Fly, of Milford, and Mr. Cassen's slut Fan, of Upton, Mass., for $100. They are to fight at Mr. Prentice's, Rhode Island House, on the 6th of Sept.

Challenge.—My dog Wallace will fight dog Pat at catch weight, for a $50 a-side, in three weeks from date.

Philadelphia, Aug 18, 1857. William Dunning.

Postponed.—The fight which was to have taken place on the 19th inst., between the dogs Jack and Frank, has been postponed. Cause—"Yahoos" about.

From Bell's Life, Aug. 2.

Jesse Hatton and George Baker.

The fight between these men was won by Hatton, in 1 hour and 25 min., and 53 rounds. Full report in our next.

The Championship.—Tom Sayers to Harry Broome.—Mr. Editor: In answer to Broome's challenge, I beg leave to say that I have had quite rest enough, and shall be most happy to make a match with Broome or any other man in the world, for from £200 to £500 a side; but unless a deposit is left at your office it will be useless to notice challenges. First come first served.

Sayers, in another letter, expresses his anxiety to know what Caunt's intentions are, as he has had no reply to his former letter. Harry Broome called on us, on Friday, to assure us that his novice is not himself—he adheres to his resolution not to re-enter the P. R. His novice is a fine young fellow, who has never fought in the Ring, and he will be with him at our office on Wednesday next, between twelve and one, prepared to stake any amount Sayers may require to bind the match.

Young Tyler, of London, will shortly arrive here on a sparring tour.

Bob Travers, (the black,) has offered to back a novice to fight Charley Lynch, the American now in London, for £25.

Travers has also offered to make a match with the winner of the fight between Cobble and Brettle, which was to have taken place on the 4th inst.

Caunt and Langham's Match continues to progress favorably. Both have been in training for some time, and said to be getting in excellent condition. The match is creating as much interest in English sporting circles, as the recent one between the Tipton Slasher and Tom Sayers. We will, as usual, keep our readers posted on the progress of the match, and the ultimate result of the battle.

The Champion of England.—Tom Sayers appears to have plenty of customers just about these times, the latest being Harry Broome, who offers to produce a man to do battle with the renowned Tom for the honor and emoluments of the office. This "unknown" man was surmised to be no other than Harry Broome himself. Broome denies this, however.

What they Think of Pryor.—"Meteor," the sporting writer of the London *Daily News*, in his retrospect of the Goodwood meeting, speaking of the American horses, says, "They had better not be despised, and the game little Pryor will yet make a race look serious in this country, especially over a long course." We think so, too.

Think of It.—The people of this city have much to be grateful for. Scarcely a bane can be found without its antidote. In no instance is the truth of this more apparent than in that of diseases of the skin, &c. If your face is filled with freckles, pimples, blotches, or your hands annoy you with chaps, a trial of Dr. Gouraud's celebrated Italian Medicated Soap will at once convince you of its efficacy by effectually removing almost every vestige of these disfigurements. Now in the present season of the year, this fact should be generally known, for perhaps six out of ten are more or less afflicted in this way. We have tried this remedy ourselves, and can speak from the benefit experienced in its use. You who are troubled, give it a trial. By calling at the Doctor's store, 67 Walker street, one door from Broadway, various other valuable preparations for toilet use may be obtained, such as he Poudres Subtiles for the removal of superfluous hair, the Liquid Hair Dye, the Medicated Hair Restorative, &c. All Dr. Gouraud's articles can be procured of J. B. Bates, 129 Washington street, Boston; and of T. R. Callendar, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

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This wonderful treatment, so long and successfully applied by the celebrated author, is now for the first time made public, and will, it is expected, contribute not a little to place this, by the regular faculty, so much neglected branch of Medicine, upon a scientific basis. By following Dr. C's advice, Invalids may not only cure themselves radically, but save time, money and mortifying disappointment at the hands of irregular practitioners.
Mailed in a secure envelope to all parts of the country, by DR. CHARLES J. C. KLINE, 420 First Avenue, corner 19th street, New York, Letter Box No. 4586. 11-3m

FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING BREEDS OF GAME FOWLS, NAMELY, Sergeant, Bull Calf, Sefton, Champions, Counterfeit, and Tartar; the two last named breeds, as to purity of blood and fighting qualities, have no equals. Price, $3 for one stag, or $5 for a stag and pullet; I will warrant them dead game. Orders must be addressed to WM. M. COOPER, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., Box 138 Post office.
P. S.—Fowls can be sent safe by express. 11-3m

INGERSOLL & SON'S
GREAT AMERICAN BOAT AND OAR BAZAAR, ESTABLISHED IN 1828. Race, Life, Sail, Fancy, Ship, and Pleasure Boat builder. 200 Boats constantly on hand, and also built to order. Aquatic Sportsmen visiting the city are cordially invited to pay the establishment a visit, at 250 South street. 12-3m

NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS.—A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF PRACtical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

In the Counting Room,	For the Clerk,
In the Store,	For the Apprentice,
In the Shop,	For the Farmer-Boy,
In the Market,	For the Book-Agent,
On the Farm,	For all Business Men,
Everywhere,	For Everybody.

"How To Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to Choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Education; How to Buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, etc. Price, post-free, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Sent by first mail to any Post-Office, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.
"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1.75. In one vol., muslin, $1.50. 17-2t

GRAND EMPIRE CITY REGATTA,
TO TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857.
MESSRS. D. POLLOCK & E. WILSON, OFFER THE FOLLOWING Prizes to be rowed for from Weehawken, North River, opposite 51st street, August 20, 1857:
FIRST RACE—FOUR OARED BOATS,
To start at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
For this race $90 will be given, $70 to the first boat, and $20 to the second. Distance to be rowed, four miles.
Entrance Fee, $5—three or more to make a race.
SECOND RACE—TWO PAIR SCULLS.
Free for all two pair scull working boats not exceeding 17 feet in length—first prize, $15; second, $5. Entrance Fee, $2. Three or more boats to make a race.
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE REGATTA.
1. All boats must be regularly entered by the 20th inst.
2. Those entering boats are requested to be present at the drawing of numbers, which will take place at D. Pollock's, at 1 o'clock, on the day of the Regatta.
3. Each boat will be designated by a flag, with the number thereon; the same to be 12 inches square, with white ground and black number.
4. All boats must keep in a straight line for the Stake Boat. Number 1 will be entitled to the choice of position.
5. All boats passing another must do so without touching the oars of the boat so passed, otherwise it is foul.
Judges, A. BARKER, Esq. S. ROBERTS, Esq. H. S. BAILEY, Esq.
Boats will leave every forty minutes from the foot of Spring street, touching at Amos, 20th, and 43d streets, during the day.
N. B. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the race will be postponed until the next fair day. 17-2t

LIFE AND BATTLES OF
DAN. DONNELLY,
ONCE CHAMPION OF IRELAND.

From Boxiana, Published in England in 1818.

THIS pugilistic hero, although an attractive feature in the milling circles of Ireland, had not to boast of numerous victories; and, unlike his fistic predecessors, the renowned Peter Corcoran and courageous scientific Mich. Ryan, of Irish growth, seemed little ambitious to extend his conquests beyond his native soil.

Donnelly was in possession of every requisite to constitute a first-rate boxer. In height 6 ft. and half an inch: weighing 14 stone: gifted with prodigious strength: no lack of courage: a good knowledge of the science, and backed with the prime advantages of youth, being under thirty years of age. The blows of Donnelly are described as terrific and appalling, and in their operation are more like the ponderosity of a sledge-hammer than given from the arm of a human being, added to which he has a peculiar sort of hitch, or fastening, that gives him great facility in cross-buttocking his opponents when in the act of closing. With an animated countenance, his head altogether portrays a staunch milling index! He was a carpenter by profession, and was born in Townshend street, Dublin. His first appearance in the prize ring, it appears, was with Tom Hall, of the Isle of Wight, who was on a sparring tour in Ireland. It was for a subscription purse of 100 guineas, in a twenty feet ring, and took place on the Curragh of Kildare, on the 14th of September, 1814. The concourse of persons that flocked to witness this combat was more than ever was remembered upon any similar occasion. It seemed as if Dublin had emptied itself, and not less than 40,000 spectators were present. The vehicles on the road were beyond all calculation, from the barouch, jaunting cars, and gingles down to the most humble description. The foothpaths also were covered with pedestrians, so great was the anxiety manifested by the Irish people for the fame of their champion. Previous to the battle the combatants met on the ground, and drank with each other. Donnelly first entered the ring, and was greeted with thunders of applause. Hall was also well received. The battle did not answer the expectations which had been previously formed upon it. In fact, Hall was over-matched considerably in point of weight, and therefore compelled to act upon the defensive. It was far from a stand-up fight. Donnelly received no injury, except one trifling cut on his lip, which drew first blood. He slipped down once. His superiority of strength was evident, and he did not appear the least exhausted. Donnelly generally hit first. Hall did not acknowledge defeat, and retired from the ring by order of the umpires after the fifteenth round, exclaiming foul, in consequence of being hit three times when he was down. No betting occurred during the fight, but previous to which it was 60 to 40 on Hall, and, on the ground, 25 to 20. Bonfires were made in several of the streets in Dublin, by the warm-hearted countrymen of Donnelly, to celebrate his victory. The latter was under the training of Capt. Kelly. He was also seconded by this gentleman and Captain Barclay, brother to the celebrated pedestrian. Hall was attended by Painter and Carter. During the fight Donnelly kept his temper: closed every round: and attempted to put in some heavy blows which, had they reached their destination, must have proved effective in the extreme. Hall was well known as a game man; and as a scientific fighter he appeared far more conspicuous than Donnelly. It was, however, urged by the partisans of the Irish Champion, that Hall fell down without a blow, which was not noticed; and Donnelly, in his eagerness to catch him, before he again attempted this sort of conduct, hit Hall once, in particular, so desperately on the ear, while he was sitting on the ground, that the claret flowed in torrents from it. The most independent and candid opinion upon the subject, from the best judges of pugilism who witnessed the battle, appears to be, that both of the combatants lost it!

George Cooper, who was teaching the Art of Self-defence in Ireland, with much approbation, and whose fame as a boxer in England was well known to the Irish amateurs, was accordingly selected as an equal competitor for Donnelly, and they fought for a purse of sixty pounds.

On Monday, the 13th of December, 1815, they met in the ring, on the Curragh of Kildare, at a few minutes after ten o'clock in the morning. At an early hour thousands of persons left Dublin to witness the fight, and the road to the scene of action was crowded with vehicles of every description, hurrying along to reach the destined spot. Donnelly, followed by Coady, received great approbation upon making his appearance; and Cooper, on entering the ring, was loudly cheered by the spectators. The combatants shook hands together, and immediately began to prepare for action. Coady seconded Donnelly; and Painter attended upon Cooper. Both the men appeared in good condition.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. The tight boys of the sod were all upon the alert in favor of their countryman, and Donnelly must win, and nothing else, was the general cry. Every eye was on the scratch when the men set-to. Some little time occurred in sparring, when Donnelly planted a sharp blow on the neck of Cooper, and the latter returned in a neat manner on the body. Desperate milling then took place, when the round was finished by Donnelly, who in first-rate style floored his antagonist. It would be impossible to describe the shout that accompanied this feat; it was not unlike a fire of artillery; and the faces of the Paddies smiled again with innate approbation.

2. Considerable science was displayed before a hit was made, when Donnelly put in a sharp facer. He also drew blood from one of Cooper's ears, and his strength prevailed to that extent, as to drive Cooper to the ropes, where he went down.

3. Had it not been on the Curragh of Kildare, it was presumed, that the fine fighting of Cooper would have told with better effect. He evidently labored under great fear, from the prejudice of the numerous spectators being so much attached to his opponent; but Donnelly exhibited great improvement, and he completely took the lead this round. After some tremendous hitting Cooper went down. Another uproarous burst of applause.

4. This was altogether a good round. Cooper convinced Donnelly that he was a troublesome customer, and, in spite of his overwhelming strength, he could not protect himself from punishment. In closing, both down, but Cooper undermost. Donnelly was now decidedly the favorite, and 6 to 4 was the general betting.

5. The gaiety of Donnelly was hastily stopped, after an exchange of a few blows. Cooper, with much adroitness, floored Donnelly in a scientific style; but the latter instantly got upon his legs without any help. The odds changed, and even betting was the truth.

6. Cooper's mode of fighting extorted the admiration of the Irish amateurs, from the ease and natural manner he contended with his big opponent. Donnelly was kept to his work, and he had some difficulty in getting Cooper off his legs.

7. In this round Donnelly was seen to much advantage, and he resolutely went in, as if to beat his opponent off-hand. He drove Cooper to all parts of the ring, till they closed, when the strength of Donnelly almost proved fatal to his opponent. Cooper received one of the most dreadful cross-buttocks ever witnessed; and by way of rendering it even more terrific, Donnelly fell on Cooper with all his weight, driving the wind nearly out of his body.

8. From the severity of the last fall, Cooper appeared much distressed in setting-to. Donnelly, with some judgment, turned the weakness of his opponent to good account; and, after having the best of his adversary, Donnelly put in so tremendous a hit, that Cooper was hit off his legs. The loud cheerings from all parts of the ring beggared description, and, in the pride of the moment, a guinea to a tenpenny bit was offered on Donnelly.

9. Cooper commenced this round in the most gallant style, and the milling was truly desperate on both sides. In making a hit, Donnelly over-reached himself, and slipped down.

10. The strength of Donnelly was too powerful for Cooper; but, notwithstanding this vast disparagement, the latter fought him upon equal terms of confidence. Cooper was, however, again floored by Donnelly. High odds, but no takers.

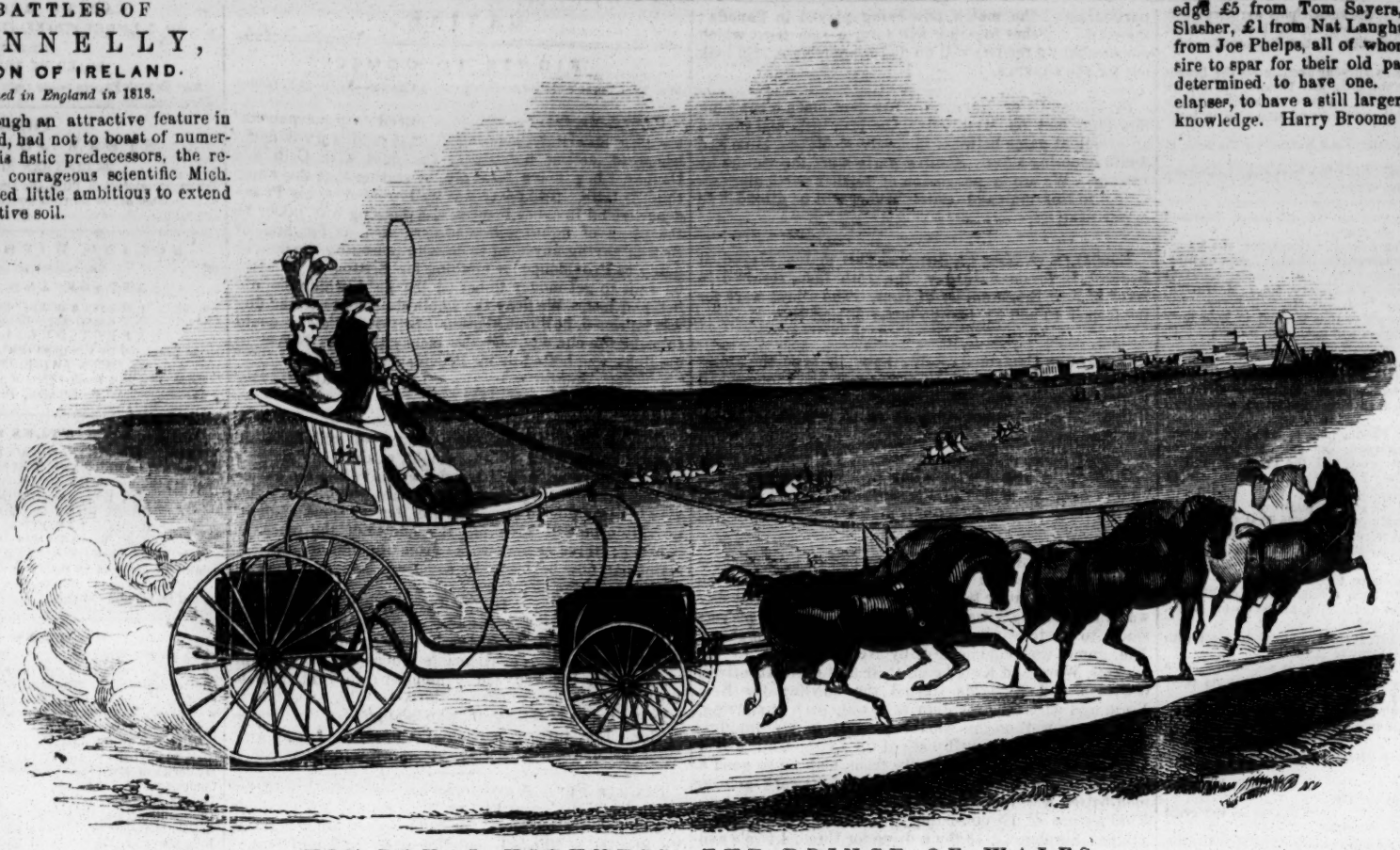
11, and last. It was evident Cooper could not win; but, nevertheless, this round was fought with as much resolution and science to obtain the superiority, as if the battle had just commenced. Donnelly, at length, put in two tremendous blows, that put an end to the contest, particularly one on the mouth, that knocked Cooper off his feet. On victory being declared in favor of Donnelly, the applause lasted for a minute. The battle continued for about twenty-two minutes. Donnelly appeared quite elated with victory, and shook hands with Cooper and also his friends.

Donnelly, in the above fight, portrayed great improvement both in science and temper; and, added to his overwhelming strength, he was enabled to beat down the guard of Cooper with ease and effect. He was also in better condition than when he fought Hall. Cooper was much beneath his antagonist both in size and weight.

Cooper was, in a manner, half beat before he entered the ring, arising, it is urged, from the prejudices which existed against him. The sum originally offered to the combatants was a purse of £120, and the loser to have £20; but on the morning of fighting, after Cooper had been kept waiting in a chaise on the ground for upwards of an hour, he was told, that the funds would not admit of more than £60 to be given to the winner, and nothing to the losing man. Upon this statement, Cooper declared that he would not fight; but the reply was, "You are on the ground, man, and you must fight! The amateurs cannot be disappointed." Under the above disadvantages, Cooper met his adversary: he had not only dared the attempt of wresting the laurel from the brow of the Champion, but that, too, upon his native soil. During the battle some intemperate person threw a stone into the ring, which struck Painter on his back, the second of Cooper.

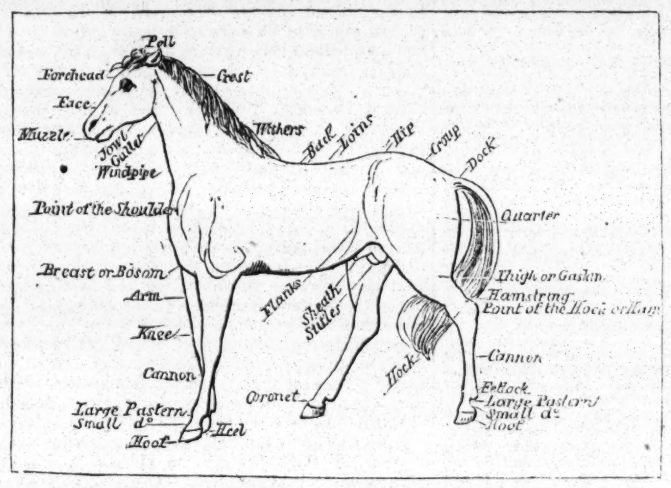
It is not meant to be urged that the latter could have won the battle—an impartial opinion has been given by his own countrymen directly to the contrary, asserting that Cooper, with all his superior boxing skill, does not possess strength enough to reduce the overwhelming powers of Donnelly. This Irish Champion was there considered a first-rate boxer; and from the repeated use of the gloves he derived great improvement. His benefits at the Olympic Theatre, in Dublin, were, in general, numerously attended; and, in the character of a publican, his house was well attended by Irish amateurs. The size, strength, and science of Donnelly qualified him to fight any man in the world.

TO BE CONTINUED.



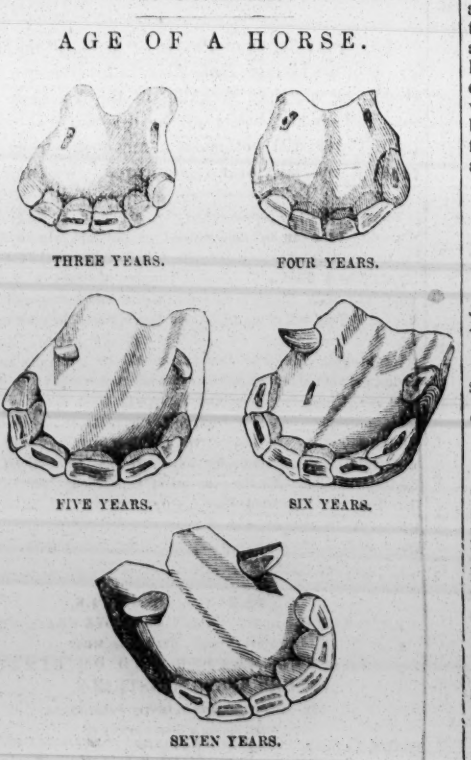
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES,

ACCOMPANIED BY A LADY OF QUALITY, PROCEEDING TO ASCOT RACES, IN 1785.



PARTS OF THE HORSE.

AGE OF A HORSE.



THE age of a horse may be discovered by certain marks in the front teeth of the under jaw until he is eight years old, about which period they are generally worn out. An experienced person can, however, judge of a horse's age pretty nearly by the countenance and general appearance of the animal, as well as by the length of the teeth and form of the tushes. Between the second and third year a colt begins to change his sucking or colt's teeth, as they are termed, for permanent teeth, which are larger, and of a different form and color. The sucking teeth are small, and of a delicate white color. When a colt is three years old, or between the second and third year, he changes his two front teeth, above and below; between the third and fourth year the two next are changed; and between the fourth and fifth year the two next, or corner teeth, are changed. About the end of the fourth year, or a little later, the tushes appear. Mares have seldom any tushes. At five years old the horse has a full mouth of permanent or horse teeth, and the corner teeth are those by which the age is ascertained after that period: they have a remarkable hollow or shell-like appearance when they first come up; but by the time the horse has completed his fifth year they have acquired some size, and look more like the other teeth. There is a cavity on their upper surface, at this period, of a dark or blackish color. At six years old the cavity is much diminished, and at seven it is still less; at eight it has entirely disappeared, or if any mark remain, it resembles rather the eye of a bean. The tushes at five years old have two concavities withinside them, converging upwards, and terminating in the point of the tooth: at six, one of these concavities is lost; that is, the one next the grinder: at seven, the other is diminished, but not quite gone: at eight, it is generally gone, but not always: afterwards the tush gradually gets more round and blunt. These are the changes by which the horse's age is usually determined; but they are subject to variations, and the only certain method of ascertaining the age, after six, is by a reference to the breeder. The length of the teeth is no criterion whatever; nor can the countenance be depended upon until the horse becomes very old and grey. The marks in the upper teeth have been thought to indicate the age: the marks in the two front teeth disappearing at eight, in the two next at ten, and in the corner teeth at twelve.

SPORTS ABROAD.

From Bell's Life in London, July 26, 1857.

THE RING.

FIGHTS TO COME.

JULY 28.—Hatton and Baker—£65 a side, London.
AUG. 4.—Roberts and Welsh—£50 a side, Home Circuit.
4.—Brettle and Job Cobley—£100 a side, London.
4.—Warmager and Hendley—£10 a side, London.
18.—Malpas and Price—£25 a side, Midland Counties.
SEPT. 1.—Black Joe and Newton—£25 a side, Manchester.
23.—Ben Caunt and Nat Langham—£200 a side, London.
OCT. 20.—Mace and Madden—£50 a side, London.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

HARRY BROOME'S GREAT UNKNOWN.—Mr. Editor: As Tom Sayers is now declared Champion of England, and is encircled by the belt, so great an object of ambition, he cannot think that, with his youth and prowess, he will be allowed to rest upon his laurels. I know too much of his courage and prowess to think that he would be contented to challenge men who have retired from the Ring, so I have picked out for him one worthy of his steel. On the Wednesday, (Aug. 9,) of the Brighton Meeting I will be at your office, ready to sign articles for one who will fight Tom Sayers for £200 and the belt in six months from the signing of articles, at a distance of not less than one hundred miles from London. The ground to be chosen by their mutual friends, and the Editor of Bell's Life to appoint a referee and be stakeholder. In conclusion, sir, I stake my reputation that "The Great Unknown" will be found worthy of "a passage of arms" with the renowned Tom Sayers.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY BROOME.

TOM PADDOCK.—Poor Paddock is still in Westminister Hospital! His disease, we learn, is paralysis of the spinal marrow, an attack which leaves no hope that he will again be fit to contend in the P. R. In addition to the £1 sent by Harry Broome last week we have to acknowledge £5 from Tom Sayers, £1 2s. 6d. from the Tipton Slasher, £1 from Nat Langham, 10s. from W. H., and 10s. from Joe Phelps, all of whom express their anxious desire to spar for their old pal at his benefit, should it be determined to have one. We trust, ere another week elapses, to have a still larger list of contributions to acknowledge. Harry Broome has handed us the following list of names of gentlemen who have promised to contribute towards the Paddock Fund. Harry says he must decline receiving money himself, and will be obliged by the gentlemen in question sending their contributions to us:—E. T. S., Esq., £1 1s.; W. Watling, £1 1s.; B. Johnson, £1; Mr. Newcome, £1; John Palmar, 10s.; C. Durston, £1; W. King, £1; Mr. Foley, £1.

TOM SAYERS AND TOM PADDOCK.—In reply to our remark last week, on the subject of Tom Sayers' challenge to Paddock, we have received the following from Sayers, which we insert with pleasure, remarking, at the same time, that the gentleman who brought us the challenge on behalf of Sayers has since called to say he brought it without the knowledge of the gallant Tom, and also in total ignorance of the fact of poor Paddock's sudden attack:—Mr. Editor: I was very sorry to read your remarks in last Bell's Life with respect to my challenge to fight Paddock, and still more sorry to hear of Paddock's illness. The challenge was not inserted by myself, as I was at Liverpool races, but by a friend of mine, who was not aware that Paddock was ill. I trust I should be the last to take advantage of such a moment to challenge any one; on the contrary, I willingly contribute £5, my mite towards any subscription which may be got up for Tom, and, should there be a benefit for him, which I trust will be the case, and which I should suggest should be on the night before Caunt and Langham's fight, should that day not be too far distant, no one will more willingly pull off his shirt and set-to for him than myself. Whatever I can do for him I will, or for any other brother pugilist who may be in trouble.

Yours, &c., TOM SAYERS.

[The letter from Tom Sayers is accompanied by £5.]

CAUNT AND LANGHAM.—The twelfth deposit of £10 a side for this match was posted at Ben Caunt's, on Wednesday, in the presence of the usual muster of the right sort. Ben is training at Saltpans, near Sandwich, while Nat is taking his exercise at Dover.

TROTTING.

A MATCH against time came off on Monday last, near Manchester, in the presence of a considerable number of persons, including gentlemen from Liverpool, and several minor towns in Lancashire, who are admirers of contests of this description. A short time ago, Mr. Battersby, of Oldham, backed his bay horse, Charley, staking £50 to £50 to trot five miles in saddle, in 15min. 40sec., and Monday was the day agreed upon for the event to be decided; but so confident was the backer of time that the horse was unequal to the task, that he betted, on the evening of the match being made, £100 to £50 against him. Charley was pilotted by his owner, who weighs upwards of 10st., starting at the eighth mile-stone, near the Stamford Arms Hotel, at Altrincham, and finishing at the third from Manchester, which is situated at Old Trafford, on the road adjacent to the Art Treasures' Exhibition. On the signal being given, Charley went away at a strong pace, and accomplished the five miles in 14min. 50½sec. Mr. Battersby was warmly congratulated by his friends on the result. We may add that when the horse had traversed two miles he cast a shoe, and, therefore, had such not been the case, it is more than probable he would have covered the distance in less time.

JUMPING MATCH AT WANDSWORTH.—JACKSON AND MAHONEY.—William Jackson, (formerly of Leeds, and better known as the "Yorkshireman,") and Jeremiah Mahoney, of Bermondsey, met at Mr. Sadler's enclosed ground, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, on Monday evening, to decide their jumping match, on the result of which they had staked £10 each. They were to jump five standing jumps—four trials allowed to both, and Mahony to receive one foot. The men appeared at the crease about 7 o'clock, but, in consequence of there being a remarkably slack attendance of spectators, there was no betting. There were offers, however, to back Jackson at evens, and then at odds, but no response was made. The latter has made this department of pedestrianism his *forte*, is well knitted in frame for the same, and looked more healthfully muscular and in better condition, than the Hibernian from the tanning locality. W. Price, who is the usual handicapper at the Wandsworth foot-racing rendezvous, was elected referee, and the men advanced to the standing place. By virtue of the toss, Mahoney first took his balance weights in hand, and made the preliminary jump, but the distance he covered was speedily enlarged by Jackson to an extent of sixteen inches. The Bermondsey man now ventured upon his second trial, and, on his part, further increased the space jumped by his adversary, by a length of six inches. It was distinctly apparent, however, that Jackson had got him to his mark, and could over-heel such trifling advances as these at any time, notwithstanding he slipped when he came to crease next, and had thus to follow on with his third trial. In the latter he sprang off from the mark steadily, and exceeded Mahony's longest and best attempt by two feet six inches. As Mahoney was unable to accomplish this, he lost the match. The full distance jumped by the winning man, (Jackson,) was nineteen yards, sixteen inches.

[*London Era, July 26.*

TO MAKE LAGER BEER.—Take a barrel, fill it with rain water, put in one pair of old boots, a head of last fall's cabbage, two short sixes, a sprig of wormwood, and a little yeast,

Let it work
And when clear,
You'll have excellent
Lager beer!